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19 October 1983

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ISRAELI DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH AFRICA HIT

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN 9 Sep 83 pp 22-24

Text After having broken off diplomatic relations with Israel at the time of the Yom Kippur war in October 1973, certain African states are today beginning, very clearly, to make eyes at the Zionist state.

Others, such as Zaire, have thrown themselves into the arms of the Israeli state, which is making an intense diplomatic effort in black Africa to further that trend. The recent visit of Liberian president Samuel Dole can be accounted for in terms of this Israeli diplomacy.

It is from that viewpoint that we present a text published by our Ghanaian colleagues of AFRICAN AGENDA in their issue no. 2 of June 1983 entitled "Israel in Africa." Who says Israel says American offensive on the black continent.

Having aided the South African racists in their murderous raids into front-line countries--especially Angola, which is a daily victim of aggression--Yankee imperialism is now using Zaire, in addition to its own intervention, to destabilize Chad and Libya. It is now through the Liberia-Tel Aviv axis that the American threat makes itself felt in west Africa, and more particularly in progressive countries, including Upper Volta.

Last year, on 14 May, Zaire announced resumption of its diplomatic relations with Israel. Like other African countries--except for Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, and of course South Africa--Zaire had broken off relations with Israel in 1973. As might have been foreseen, President Mobutu's decision gave rise to renewed diplomatic activities, and several Arab countries have broken relations with Zaire.

Zaire's Example Tempts Other Countries

But the problem, up to now, has been much less grave than anticipated, and repercussions have been more limited than the Arab states might have wished. Israeli foreign minister Yitshak Shamir (at present prime minister) clearly stated on 16 May his confidence that other African countries would follow Zaire's example. After the Camp David accords and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty Israel was especially confident that when it had returned the Sinai--the last territory it occupied--the other African countries would be prepared to resume diplomatic relations.

Despite Shamir's confidence, that has not yet happened. But the Israelis have only themselves to blame. The invasion of Lebanon, in particular, has made it more difficult for those states to give public expression of their support of Israel by renewing diplomatic ties.

Several African states, however, are simply awaiting a more favorable moment, and seem about to follow Zaire's example.

The most conspicuous possibility is Nigeria, where a meticulously orchestrated campaign for resumption of relations has been in progress for two years. In July 1980 the president of the national union of journalists issued an appeal for resumption of relations, and noted a "great agitation and desire on the part of Nigerians that the country reestablish its relations with Israel. Last October the Oyo state assembly voted a resolution requesting the federal government to resume relations. In April of this year an Israeli delegation took part in the spring meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Union; in May 106 deputies adopted a motion in the National Assembly calling for resumption of relations; and the student union at Benin university did likewise. To all this is added a formidable campaign. But President Shagari has himself continued to insist that relations remain suspended. It is, he says, an OAU matter, and in any case he condemns the too good relations of Israel with South Africa.

Notwithstanding, pressures are growing, and the president has no need to be reminded that commercial relations between Israel and Nigeria are intense. Despite the rupture of relations in 1983 sic, the Israeli construction company Soleh Boneh International was hired about 1976 for building projects valued at \$250 million and including schools and roads; and in consequence the firm now has a highway building contract valued at \$750 million.

By the end of the 1970's there were at least 500 Israeli families in Nigeria; many of them work for Soleh Boneh International, whose activities continue to spread. Last August it signed a contract including a \$190 million loan to the state of Alhambra for a group of construction projects comprising a cement plant, an aluminum complex, a mill, two hydraulic systems, and three hotels. The agreement calls for an eight-year loan to be made by a government-backed consortium.

In view of that type of commercial contract it is hardly surprising that the Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Adu, declared in 1980 that Nigeria might at any moment resume relations with Israel. His statement seems to have been in part a response to Israel's gesture of releasing Colonel Gom and the vice commander of the Nigerian contingent of the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon. Colonel Gom was arrested in 1979 and condemned to 15 years in prison for arms and explosives smuggling on behalf of the PLO. He was released and deported as a "sign of good faith."

Many Commercial Ties

However that may be, no other progress has been made--at least on the official level--towards resuming relations. Nigeria is not the only country considering resumption of relations. In several other countries it is suggested the time has come to normalize relations, particularly where Israeli firms are active. There are in fact about 100 of them in Africa, with many in the construction sector, as for example in Kenya, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ghana (before the coming of Jerry Rawlings), Zaire, the Central African Republic, Liberia, Tanzania, Zambia, Togo, and Gabon.

The extent of relations varies. In some countries they are purely commercial and on a small scale. In others they have political aspects. In Kenya, for example, the government permits El Al airlines flights to South Africa to stopover at Nairobi airport. In 1976, of course, President Kenyatta allowed Israeli aircraft on the Entebbe raid to refuel at Nairobi airport. That same year, five terrorists captured in Nairobi and accused of planning to destroy an El Al plane were sent to Israel, where they were to be tried the following year. Since the coming to power of M. Moi, and particularly since his election as president of the OAU, Kenya has been more flexible in its relations with Israel. Moi himself condemned Israeli attacks on Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, and was even more explicit in denouncing the invasion of Lebanon. Nothing, however, has affected relations, which have remained active.

There are even closer relations with President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast. In 1973 that country was the last to break off relations, and President Houphouet met with the then prime minister, Rabin, and with the foreign minister in 1977, as an intermediary between Israel and the PLO. And since at least 1976 Israel has watched over its interests in the Ivory Coast through another embassy. There is also in the Ivory Coast a colony of 1,000 Israelis; and there are Israeli schools in the Abidjan suburb of Cocody, as well as on the president's lands in his native village of Yamoussoukro and in Bouake. Israeli firms have close ties with the French "advisers" who in many cases have much broader powers than the Ivorian ministers.

As evidence there is the fact that Soleh Boneh has a 45 percent interest in the Ivorian construction firm SONITRA.

There is no doubt, of course, that Israel's relations with Zaire have remained closer than with other countries. Relations have been continuously

maintained. It was the Israelis who built the parachutist school before 1973, and as early as 1975 President Mobutu was complaining that the break-off of relations had cost him about \$100 million in the previous year alone.

It is true that one of the major complaints heard in Africa is that the Arab states have not been able to make up for the break in relations, and worse, that the Arabs raised the price of oil without thinking of the consequences that could have in Africa.

That is all the more true since Zaire is known to have received from the Arabs a total of \$444 million from 1973 to 1982. That alone prevented President Mobutu from allowing Israeli firms to operate in Zaire. In 1975 the foreign ministers of the two countries met secretly. In 1979 the Zairian labor organization resumed ties with its Israeli counterpart, the Histadrut, and towards the end of last year the director of the Israeli foreign office, David Kimche, like defense minister Ariel Sharon, went secretly to Zaire with a five-man delegation to sign several economic development contracts, and more particularly, arms sales contracts.

The final decision as to the date for resumption of relations was probably made a few weeks after Mobutu met with Sharon during a visit to Washington in December 1981, for at that time Mobutu publicly announced his intention to renew ties with Israel.

United States Complicity

During Mobutu's visit President Reagan asked Congress to grant \$45 million in aid to Zaire, including \$12 million for military purposes. That represented a considerable increase over the \$7 million of non-military assistance. Zaire's irritation last May over rejection of American aid due to Congressional reservations on human rights issues did not prevent the United States from playing what was probably a considerable role in favor of resumption of Israeli-Zairian relations. There is no doubt of that since two of its closest allies are known to have been involved.

After Sharon's visit to Zaire a military assistance program was immediately set up, and Israeli advisers were assigned to the cadre of the 3d parachutist brigade outside Kinshasa. Since May the number of Israeli civilians engaged in health, agricultural, and technological activities has increased.

Israeli visits to Mobutu are but the tip of the iceberg, and semi-secret visits to a number of countries simply indicate the efforts made by Israel. In March 1980 a special mission went to the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Zaire, and Kenya. In March 1981 Rahamin Timon, head of the foreign ministry's international cooperation department, went to Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malawi, Lesotho, and Nigeria. In November 1981 defense minister Sharon visited Gabon, Zaire, the Central African Republic, South Africa, and probably Ghana and Togo.

He promised military aid to whoever wished to oppose Colonel Qadhdhafi.

Up till now Zaire is the only country to have accepted the "sweet deals" offered it, but it is clear that many others are interested in those offers, despite the danger of greater division they would cause within the OAU.

It is not only a simple question of Arabs against Africans, even now that Egypt and Sudan have made peace directly or indirectly. What is more disturbing to African states is the ties being established on several levels between Israel and South Africa.

Coalition with South Africa

But of still more concern to black Africa are the military relations. On several occasions Israel has provided South Africa with naval equipment, air-to-air and antitank missiles, automatic weapons, etc. South African naval personnel were trained in Israel, and the two countries have certainly collaborated in armored vehicle development and military technology. In November 1977 Israel said it would honor the UN embargo on arms to South Africa, but it used a number of subterfuges to get around the embargo, or simply ignored it.

The largest contract between the two countries is for six Rashef type fast patrol boats. Three were built in Israel and delivered in 1977; the other three are being built in South Africa under license.

No doubt the most dangerous aspect of relations between the two countries is nuclear cooperation. Though no proof has yet been established concerning this, we are more and more convinced of it.

Early this year, Israeli writers published a book entitled "Two Minutes Over Baghdad," in which they state Israel has over 200 nuclear warheads, and that Israel and South Africa are perfecting a cruise missile of 1,500 mile range, a neutron bomb, and various nuclear delivery systems. These statements are in large degree credible, the more so since one of the book's authors, Prof. Perlmutter, worked for 4 years at Israel's Dimona nuclear power station.

Despite all that, and despite the anxieties raised in black Africa, Israel still thinks its relations with other countries are improving. This is explained by the fact that Arab aid and support have disenchanted many African states.

Another factor explaining Israeli confidence is that with restitution of the Sinai to Egypt the initial dominant reason for the break in relations no longer holds good today. In any event, much depends on the degree to which Egypt is reintegrated into the Arab world.

With the OAU already falling to pieces over all questions relating to the Polisario or to Chad--questions which have in large measure split the organization into radical and moderate camps--the risk of a new split over

Israel is one which many seek to avoid. The division existing within the OAU is in fact the same regarding Israel. The same countries lean, openly or not, towards a dialogue with South Africa. Notable among them are the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Gabon--and most former French colonies--and Kenya.

Behind the Israelis' efforts to reestablish themselves in Africa looms the United States, which already maintains close relations with Egypt and Sudan, and with Arab countries as conservative as Morocco and, of course, Zaire.

The one thing all those countries have in common is their suspicion of Colonel Qadhafi. It is just as easy to find conspiracies where there are none, but it seems established that the United States, in concert with Israel and Egypt, is setting up an anti-Libyan front which, to tell the truth, suggests relations with South Africa.

The dangers to the OAU are evident, and there is reason to ask who will gain from polarization within the organization.

Until he feels secure, Mobutu will need considerable Israeli military support. The anticommunist rapid deployment force was created with the aim of stabilizing the zone of conjunction with South Africa. While Mobutu steadily acquires the means to maintain his mysterious support of the demoralized people, Angola is in turn threatened with encirclement: by Savimbi's UNITA bandits from the east and by South African mercenaries from the south, the whole operation being coordinated by Israeli military liaison and advisers. The present arrangements between South Africa, Israel, and Zaire constitute a disquieting and worrisome specter for Mozambique, Angola, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe.

The Israeli presence in this new abode cannot be viewed in honorable terms, since Zaire is in the process of becoming an important base for military operations. Israel could find itself hemmed in not only by Angolan, Cuban, or East German forces, or by pro-Lumumba forces, but also by those of Karl I Bond, the imposing leader of the front for restoration of Congolese democracy based in Belgium.

If Mobutu's corrupt regime becomes entangled in armed conflict with Angola, for example, the harmony and respite of the front line states will go up in smoke. With South Africa putting southern Angola to fire and sword, and Savimbi's armed bandits pillaging everything in the south, the rule to "occupy and govern" will be the order of the day.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SADCC TRANSPORT COMMISSION TALKS--Road and traffic experts from the Southern African Development Coordination Conference's (SADCC) regional transport and communications commission this morning, began a 2-day meeting in Maputo, the first of its kind to be held since the SADCC was created 3 years ago. Addressing the opening session, Mozambique's secretary of state for road transport, Lazaro Mathe, stressed the importance of regional cooperation. Mr Mathe said the experts must identify regional problems and suggest means for solving them. He said that as this was the first gathering of SADCC's road and traffic experts, road regulations in each SADCC member state and the use of roads and security should be part of the agenda. Mr Mathe also said that the experts should bear in mind that their meeting is part of a series of preparations for the SADCC's donors conference next January. The experts attending the present meeting are from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The meeting is scheduled to end tomorrow afternoon. [Text] [MB041238 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83]

CSO: 3400/56

ANGOLA

FOREIGN NEWSMEN VISIT CABUTA REFUGEE CAMP

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] A group of 23 journalists, including an Angolan reporter, who are observing the situation of refugees in Africa, visited the Namibian refugee camp in Cabuta on Tuesday, before leaving our country for Maputo on Wednesday, within the framework of the preparations for the Second International Conference in Support of Refugees in Africa (CIARA II), to be held in 1984 in Geneva.

The newsmen had an opportunity to observe the living conditions in Cabuta, a few kilometers from Calulo (Kwanza-Sul Province), of about 45,000 of the 80,000 Namibian refugees now in Angola.

The Cabuta Center has an area of 60 square kilometers and has minimal living conditions. Five prefabricated school buildings, with a capacity for about 70 students, are fully operating, in addition to several tents set up for study and instruction.

The camp has electric power supplied by a generator and a water supply system is almost completed. Given the need to use the fertile ground in that area, the Namibians are devoting their time to cultivating essential products.

During the visit, which was led by Hidipo Hamutenya, SWAPO Central Committee secretary for information and propaganda, the newsmen also had an opportunity to question some teachers, physicians and students at the camp about their needs.

For his part, the SWAPO secretary made the SWAPO positions and the interests of the the Namibian people very clear to the foreign journalists. He stressed that only with the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, without any prior conditions, would it be possible to achieve Namibia's independence.

Hamutenya stressed that the Namibian issue is a colonial one, and that SWAPO is a national liberation movement which takes in all the Namibian forces struggling for full independence, contrary to what the ineffectual "contact group" and the minority Pretoria regime would have it believed when they declare that SWAPO represents a threat of the so-called "expansion of world communism." (ANGOP)

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CSO: 3442/7

ANGOLA

STUDENTS IN CSSR WORK DURING SUMMER VACATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] With the cooperation of 30 Angolan high school and college students in Czechoslovakia, the Poultry Enterprise of Vodnhani (a city in the south of the CSSR) avoided a drop in production at a time when many of the workers are on vacation, the Angolan news agency ANGOP learned from Riha Milan, assistant director of the aforementioned factory.

"We are very pleased with the work of the Angolan student brigade that was at our company from 1 to 26 August, inasmuch as we managed to meet our production plans in full," Milan noted.

Riha Milan also reported that during the period in which it relied on the Angolans' labor, the plant managed to achieve maximum production every day, which is 32,000 chickens or 21,000 ducks per day. Some 80 percent of the production went to the domestic market, and 20 percent was exported to Italy, the FRG, Switzerland and Austria.

In July the plant received a brigade of Czech college students; in Milan's opinion, they did not work as efficiently as the Angolans.

Camilo Andre, leader of the Angolan brigade, said he was delighted with the work program because the stay enabled the students, particularly those from the language centers, to improve their knowledge of the Czech language. Actually, in the 1 year of study which they had completed, they had not learned to speak Czech fluently, so it is understandable that, working side by side with the Czechs, the students could improve their speaking ability.

In Camilo's opinion, the students' participation in production during their vacation helped to fill idle time. "It would not do to spend 3 months doing nothing. Taking part in the brigades, as most of the foreign students and even the Czechs themselves do, is much better, because we are always learning something more," he said.

Angola should experiment with this method of occupying the students during vacations, creating minimal conditions for such work. It should also study the question of pay as a form of incentive, the brigade leader concluded.

At that company, which has 100 employees and is one of the most modern in Czechoslovakia, the Angolan students performed about 5,000 man-hours of labor (from 0630 hours to 1500 hours).

The brigade was organized by the Union of Angolan Students in Cezechoslovakia and the Communist Youth League in that country.

Czechoslovakia has a shortage of unskilled manpower. The Czech and foreign students use part of their vacations to work in various companies which give their workers time off during the summer after a year of service.

6362
CSO: 3442/7

BOTSWANA

ZIMBABWE TROOPS REPORTEDLY ASSAULT VILLAGERS

MB041252 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The headman of Buthali Village in the Northeast District, Mr (Mpima Butheli), and three other people were physically assaulted by a group of armed men who identified themselves as Zimbabwean soldiers looking for dissidents. The incident took place on Sunday afternoon, and, according to the people in the area, many other similar incidents of assault by people claiming to be Zimbabwean soldiers had taken place in other parts of the district.

Headman (Butheli) told the Botswana Press Association [BOPA] that he was beaten by over 30 black soldiers and one white man, who, he said, were dropped in his village by helicopters on Sunday. He said immediately after the armed men were dropped they scattered all over the village. He said the black soldiers told him to meet the white soldier, who appeared to be the commander. He was then asked where the dissidents were. Headman (Butheli) said that when he told them he did not know anything about dissidents he was then beaten up by the white soldier.

The same group was reported to have assaulted two lady teachers, Miss (Hilda Majeye) and Mrs (Lucretia Nkipa). They were also asked the whereabouts of dissidents. According to BOPA reports, at about sunset almost the whole village was fleeing the village for [words indistinct].

CSO: 3400/46

HABRE SENDING TROOPS SOUTH TO RESTORE AUTHORITY

Paris LIBERATION in French 20 Sep 83 p 31

[Article by Lionel Duroy: "Hissein Habre Wants to Reconquer Southern Chad"]

[Text] Hissein Habre is changing fronts. Now that the French military presence has created a temporary stalemate in the north, Habre is turning his attention southward. Officially this shift can be ascertained from a single brief statement made by Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila after Thursday's meeting of the Chadian Cabinet: "Steps are to be taken in the south of the country to cope with the situation." It was not mere coincidence, therefore, that this same Cabinet meeting was devoted mainly to the appointment of several prefects and subprefects.

Until early September, Hissein Habre's efforts were centered upon the battle against Goukouni Oueddei's forces and the Libyan "invader". Accordingly he had thus far been limited to dealing solely with the most urgent problems in the south. In responding to rumors of a civil war in that region, he would explain through his spokesman that "everything is calm" except for a few "acts of provocation" instigated by "Qadhafi's terrorists" and some minor destructive incidents involving a few isolated troops from the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) "as occurs in all armed forces throughout the world."

Oddly enough, however, not a single journalist has ever been authorized to travel to large southern cities like Moundou or Sahr for example. What is happening there that is so secret? According to some French military personnel stationed in Ndjamen, it is an undeniable fact that armed bands "most likely supported by Goukouni are trying to destabilize the regime by fomenting guerrilla warfare." These guerrillas are reportedly former troops of Colonel Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue, vice president of Goukouni's GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] and "boss" of the south until Hissein Habre seized power on 7 June 1982. These guerrilla forces attack villages and farmers. And if they find a FANT soldier alone, they certainly do not hesitate to kill him.

Civil War Atmosphere

Other eyewitness reports from Chadian civilians in Ndjamen mention acts of extortion by FANT soldiers. One such report says that some FANT troops are using official roadblocks as a means of extortion. And inasmuch as there are

approximately 30 roadblocks on the final 60-kilometer stretch of highway into Moundou for example, the civilian population is, therefore, not only being terrorized but bled white. And even worse is the fact that persons who have lost one or more members of their family in the south report summary executions and the destruction of villages in retaliation for the death of a FANT soldier.

It is hard to verify these reports. Nevertheless, this civil war atmosphere can be ascribed to a fundamental political mistake made by Hissein Habre upon assuming power. A northerner, he appointed former comrades in arms, most of whom were Goranes like him, to all command positions in the south. In addition to the fact that very few Goranes speak any of the southern dialects, their monopoly of the best positions could not help but revive the ancient north-south hostility greatly fostered during the French colonial period and giving preferential status to the southern region, rich in cotton, millet, and sorghum, at the expense of the desert north.

After capturing Ndjamen, some of Habre's troops--Northern Armed Forces (FAN) later reorganized into the FANT--most of whom are Goranes, were stationed throughout the south as a sort of army of occupation living off the local population. According to witnesses, the first signs of tension appeared with the increasing number of cases of harassment and thievery by these troops: mopeds and houses "requisitioned" by soldiers brandishing weapons. The repeated acts of repression and extortion, fanned by "rebel" attacks, are exacerbated because local authorities are incapable of speaking with one voice. Three distinct levels of authority are at odds in each province: the military commander, the prefect, and the local section of the COPOFAN (People's Committees of the Northern Armed Forces), the veritable political and militant arm of the Ndjamen Government.

Government officials declare that all this is going to change from now on. There is every indication that the aforementioned "steps" approved by the Cabinet to restore order and stability in the south will begin with an unprecedented military presence throughout the area. According to French military sources, FANT battalions have just recently been dispatched from the northern front to guerrilla areas in the south, thereby adding "new military blood" to the very new prefectoral appointments.

Why take such a step when the FANT units already stationed in the south are themselves reportedly perpetrating acts of extortion instead of maintaining law and order? One thing is sure: Hissein Habre has an utter distaste for acts of vandalism committed by some of his troops. He showed this early in the summer by personally beating a soldier who had stolen a motorbike. Hence it may be assumed that the new military command and troops being sent to the south will have a dual mission: destroy pro-Libyan terrorism and restore military authority's image in collaboration with the new prefects.

Persons close to the president consider that there was an urgent need to take such action. Stymied in the north, the Ndjamen Government is liable in the near term to be caught in a "rebel" pincer if it does not succeed in checking guerrilla forces in the south. To avoid presenting this inglorious image, the

government had done its utmost to deny what was happening in the south, at the risk of now contradicting itself by announcing these "steps."

But there is an even more serious aspect to this situation. Hissein Habre knows full well that France can give him its support only if his legitimacy is securely based. As certain French military leaders privately admit, "it is evident that France could not continue to support a man who no longer had the backing of the majority of his people." This was the basic argument used by French authorities in fiercely denying the rumor that French troops would be sent southward to help Hissein Habre's forces. "This is not and certainly will never be part of the mission assigned to General Poli [commander of the French forces in Chad]. Habre must restore peace in the south. His failure to do so would mean his government is discredited. It would then be up to French political authorities to draw the necessary conclusions therefrom." There is no doubt that French authorities will closely monitor Hissein Habre's military effort to restore order and stability in the south, if only for the reason that some 500 French nationals, one-third of whom are missionaries and nuns, currently live in that region.

8041
CSO: 3419/18

AID FOR PEOPLE FLEEING LIBYAN-OCCUPIED AREAS OF COUNTRY

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 7 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Many people fleeing the Libyan occupation and the intolerable abuses committed by Qadhafi's troops in Faya-Largeau and the surrounding areas have arrived in Kanem, and they are in dire straits. They left their homes with only the clothes on their backs, in many cases without their families, and they are suffering from hunger and thirst. For the last 2 weeks a mission from the International Red Cross has been working to get emergency food supplies to them until the government can take appropriate measures to deal with the problem.

The emergency aid is supposed to cover a 2-month period. Approximately 1,500 tons of foodstuffs are being distributed in Kanem. The United Nations and CARE of Chad, the organizations involved in this operation, may send more vehicles carrying various food supplies within the next few days. In any case, an evaluation mission may be dispatched to the region to collect the information needed to get an effective aid program in operation.

The Ministry of Natural Disasters, which is working very closely with the international organizations, is also studying ways and means to provide these victims of Libyan aggression with a roof over their heads and new hope for a decent life. Several cantonal and village chiefs, having departed from the Libyan-occupied zones, are now living in Ndjamena.

9516

CSO: 3419/2

CROP DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODING IN SALAMAT

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Some 3,125 hectares of red millet (sorghum) and 850 hectares of maize have been flooded. These are the dimensions of the catastrophe Salamat is experiencing in the wake of the Azoum flooding. The shortage of rain this year was the cause of the situation. Red millet and maize are grown before the annual rising of the waters in the floodplains primarily set aside for white sorghum. When rainfall is adequate, these "emergency" grains, if planted at the right time, grow to maturity in time to contain the overflowing of the Azoum barn. That did not happen this year, when the rains came quite late.

Rainfall data speak for themselves on this point. Rainfall in June 1982 was 189.3 mm, compared to 65.9 mm in 1983; rainfall in July 1982 was 213.8 mm, compared to 70.6 mm in the corresponding month of 1983. Total precipitation in 1982 was 709.4 mm, compared to 275 in 1983. About mid-July, when the Azoum began to overflow its banks, the stalks of millet and maize were still undeveloped. The waters flooded over into the plains, annihilating the fruits of so much effort. The waters, which usually gladden the hearts of the peasants during the 2 weeks of flooding by depositing a rich layer of silt in which to plant the berebere, have brought them nothing but misery this year by burying the young shoots. The desolation of the peasants is even greater because it is the maize and millet that enable them to survive through the lean period until the next harvest. It is ironic, if one considers that the catastrophe is due to both a shortage of rainfall and an over-abundance of water-flow (coming from the regions near the Sudanese frontier).

But nature is like that. The remedy for events so tragic and incomprehensible is to be found in human solidarity. Naturally, Salamat hopes a helping hand will come to relieve its misery. Anxiety is heightened by the fact that these problems are coming just as work in the sorghum fields is about to begin. The granaries are nearly empty. It goes without saying that productivity will be reduced, since only about half of the 24,030 growers surveyed have been able to prepare their fields for cultivation.

9516
CSO: 3419/2

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THIRD PCT SPECIAL CONGRESS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 712, 5 Sep 83 pp 3,4-5

[Excerpts] Convened by Document number 83/041/SG/PCC/PCT dated 23 August 1983, the Central Committee created by the Third Special Congress of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] held its 13th regular plenum from 29 August 1983 to 3 September 1983 at the Palace of the People under the noble leadership of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, its chairman.

"The agenda of the 13th regular plenum included the following points:

1. Approval of the agenda and work schedule;
2. Approval of the report on the 12th regular session of the Central Committee;
3. Study of the political bureau report;
 - a) Report on the departments;
 - b) Control of the execution of the 5 August 1983 plan;
4. Financial outline for 1984 - 1986;
5. Directives to restructure the plan;
6. Prospects for holding the Third Regular PCT Congress;
7. Miscellaneous: the issue of retirements.

"The work of the 13th plenum of the Central Committee was guided by the major opening address of Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Central Committee chairman.

"Mentioning the fluctuations affecting the economies of the world because of the worldwide economic crisis, the Central Committee

chairman asked the Central Committee to be clear-sighted and courageous in making decisions. The people must be informed at every moment of the difficult situations and modifications made in our programs. In conclusion, the Central Committee chairman urged all vital forces in the country to redouble their efforts to fulfill the 1982-1986 5-year plan.

"In economic matters, the guidelines of the 12th plenum to revive the state economic sector have been implemented by changing the charter of state-owned companies and designating pilot firms and enterprises to be grouped together under the same general management."

The Central Committee turned to the political bureau's report and its section on the departments; after noting that the program for 1983 is being carried out normally, the Central Committee gave special attention to the following topics:

1. Political and ideological training abroad for short periods of time;
2. Implementation of the resolution of the Third Special Congress on obligatory national service;
3. The lessons to learn from the results of the examinations of the 1982-1983 school year, especially at basic level II;
4. Marketing the peasants' farm products.

"On the subject of political and ideological training abroad for short periods of time, the Central Committee noted that the Advanced Party School has currently upgraded structures and must henceforth train large numbers of party members in the country.

"The Central Committee has been informed that the resolution of the Third Special Congress on obligatory national service is being implemented normally. The People's National Assembly approved the law on this matter and the establishment of structures to accommodate the people is very far along. The application forms prepared will be made available gradually as the physical preparation moves forward and when the full study on the possible complex problems in the field is completed.

"The Central Committee studied the OCV operations in connection with marketing the peasants' farm products. The Central Committee admitted that this office has obvious management problems and that the lack of adequate resources plus the poor conditions of the roads in the regions often lead to poorly organized marketing campaigns.

"Since this matter is so important because raising the peasants' standard of living depends on it, the Central Committee has asked the government to make a serious study of the ways and means to insure improved marketing of the peasants' crops. This study must be completed before the next marketing campaign.

"Finally, the Central Committee discussed holding the Third Regular PCT Congress.

"The Central Committee created at the Third Special Congress has, as of 1 April 1983, begun the last year of its mandate which the PCT statutes set at 5 years. Since its mandate expires in 7 months, the Central Committee must reflect on how to report on its activities, on short-term prospects for carrying out the party program and on the revolutionary advance in our country in the light of the decisions of the most recent congress. Consequently, it took advantage of the sessions of the 13th regular meeting to issue directives for preparations for the Third Regular Party Congress which will be the congress to continue the work begun on 5 February.

"The Central Committee decided to hold this congress during the dry season in 1984 at a date to be determined during the next session. This period also allows for the evaluation of the second year of the plan when the facilities of the Palace of the Congresses will be available and 1985 can be started with the new institutions in place.

"The Central Committee made the following analysis about implementing the 5-year plan: the situation in 1983 and the 1984-1986 perspectives are dominated by the negative factors identified during the 12th regular session of the Central Committee. They have a considerable impact on the 1983 budget and raise serious difficulties to both the operating and investment budget. Naturally, the budget had to be revised to balance the increasingly limited real financial revenues and the expenses for government operations and economic development. The budget was readjusted in May 1983 at the 12th regular session of the Central Committee. The investment budget was trimmed from around 160 billion to 129 billion.

"More than 46 percent of the funds allocated as the government's own resources (60.595 billion) has been collected and made available. An additional 15 billion in loans has been added and made available. In all, more than 44 billion from our funds and loans have already been earmarked for the 1983 annual portion.

"These financial allocations are essential and have been made to the infrastructure and production sectors which have absorbed over 70 percent of this funding. The major projects are being carried out normally, as the projects inaugurated on the 20th anniversary show.

"Nevertheless, the growing negative factors mentioned above make another budgetary readjustment of the investment budget necessary. The Central Committee consequently asks the government to make another readjustment to achieve a balanced budget.

"The Central Committee made the following observation after studying the 1984-1986 financial overview:

1. The current trend of the major factors affecting the financial situation for the 1984-1986 period indicates another round of austerity measures.

"Indeed, working on the theory that the recent trend in the operating budget and the factors determining the petroleum revenues may continue, then the surplus available for investment as of 1984-1985 may shrink.

2. These prospects threaten both the continuation of the equipment and development effort undertaken and national independence itself. Thus, energetic measures along these major lines must be taken:

Short, medium and long-term austerity plans must be approved to end unproductive expenses in the operating budget. This measure notably means, on one hand, curbing the current growth of the civil service and, on the other, insisting that the state-owned companies make a profit.

"It will also be advisable to study ways and means to increase the growth of regular revenues excepting petroleum. Moreover, the Central Committee strenuously urges greater restraint in using loans primarily through budgetary supervision of the loans.

"Finally, it is imperative that the 1984-1986 sections of the plan be readjusted to adapt its projects and the rate of evolution to the financial situation and the experience gained.

"Indeed, the 5-year plan must be restructured because of the extent of the imbalances predicted. In accordance with the sliding plan principle, this restructuring which must safeguard the essential follows the following guidelines:

1. Since infrastructure projects have a major place in the plan, their relative size must be trimmed through more adequate planning.
2. The emphasis must be firmly placed on the total development of the productive sector outside petroleum. This implies:
 - 2.1 An effective austerity program in the government sector.
 - 2.2 Acceleration of projects to develop natural resources.

- 2.3 Increased priority for productive activities connected with the decentralization effort; the program for rural, primarily peasant, development and the promotion of small and medium-size companies which should generate more jobs and revenues.
- 2.4 A special effort will be made to develop the national building sector and public works and thus increase the facilities of the People's Republic of the Congo, possibly with the help of foreign partners.

In line with this effort to develop national productive structures, the guidelines encouraging technical and scientific training at all levels must be affirmed and carried out better.

3. Revamped economic and financial control structures must be set up; experience has been gained during the first 2 years of the plan and austerity is needed given the current state of the economy.

"The Central Committee finished its work by studying the matter of workers' retirements, under the miscellaneous heading. The Central Committee recommended that a study commission on this matter headed by the prime minister, the head of government and including various labor partners be set up.

"In conclusion, the Central Committee repeated that accelerating and deepening the revolutionary process to achieve the objectives of this stage of our revolution must remain the constant concern of the Congolese working masses under the PCT banner.

"It is a daily battle which the militants of the Congolese revolution must win, whatever the cost.

"The difficulties which the current international economic situation place on the road to the fulfillment of our first 1982-1986 5-year plan must galvanize us even more. More than ever we must remain cool to make the necessary choices to insure the present and preserve the future.

"We must not hesitate about any sacrifice, we must redouble our effort in work, increase our vigilance and march in closed ranks to pass through difficult moments resolutely.

"The Central Committee remains confident about the revolutionary commitment of the Congolese people who, once again, have shown their attachment to the ideals of the Three Glorious Days of August 1963 and to the party by their massive participation in the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the revolution.

"This revolutionary commitment and devotion of the people to the PCT are reasons to expect even greater victories."

The Central Committee

GUINEA-BISSAU

NEW SECURITY COUNCIL CREATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Aug 83 p 6

[Text] A National Security Council has just been created in Guinea-Bissau and there are plans to name a body of counselors, according to reports circulated by the Portuguese news agency ANOP, citing sources in Bissau. These organs were created by the Revolutionary Council, chaired by Joao Bernardo Vieira, who has meanwhile named new individuals as ministers of foreign affairs, defense [FARP--People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] and national security and public order. Other appointments were also announced in Bissau, as changes in the Second Provisional Government.

Meeting on Tuesday, the Revolutionary Council decided to create the National Security Council, a new organ consisting of President Bernardo Vieira, Prime Minister Vitor Saude Maria, the members of the Revolutionary Council, Iafai Camara (minister of defense), Paulo Correia (minister of rural development) and Jose Pereira, the new minister of national security and public order.

The duties of the new National Security Council are: "To define phases of activity of the forces of national security and public order (police), to guide and coordinate the activity of the security and police forces, to guide and monitor the organization and functioning of the national security system and to adopt measures to organize the system of state secrecy," according to the text.

The changes made Tuesday in the Guinea-Bissau Government and Revolutionary Council would have been a direct result of the two dismissals and the suspension determined Sunday by President Vieira on the advice of Prime Minister Saude Maria, unofficial sources in Bissau told ANOP.

On Sunday, claiming "serious irregularities [had been] committed," the Guinea-Bissau leader dismissed Foreign Affairs Minister Samba Lamine Mane and Flavio Proenca, secretary of state for fishing, and suspended Manuel Saturnino, minister of public works, construction and urban affairs.

President Vieira suspended Col Joao da Silva, chief of staff of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, accused of "having behaved in an unworthy manner, incompatible with the functions of a high-ranking officer in the glorious FARP."

Thus, Fidelis Cabral Almada assumed the post of foreign affairs minister, replacing Samba Lamine Mane, who was dismissed on charges of serious irregularities.

Iafai Camara was named minister of defense (FARP); Jose Pereira was appointed as minister of national security and public order. These posts had been [assumed] by President Vieira 15 months ago. Camara and Jose Pereira were vice ministers of those ministries, and Pereira was secretary general of UNTG (National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers).

Radio Guinea-Bissau also announced the dismissal of Adelino Nunes Correia, secretary of state for youth and sports, and his replacement by Col Braima Mangura, who was serving as secretary of state for veterans.

That post became the responsibility of Joaquim Furtado, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and chief of the Department of Consular Affairs of the Guinea-Bissau Foreign Affairs Ministry, the same source added.

The Secretariat of State for Fishing, Radio Guinea-Bissau continued, is temporarily the responsibility of Natural Resources Minister Joseph Turpin.

Flavio Proenca, the former secretary of state for fishing, was dismissed by President Vieira on Sunday.

The Guinea-Bissau radio noted that no new justice minister had yet been named, following the appointment of former Justice Minister Fidelis Calbral Almeida as foreign affairs minister.

6362: 3442/7

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

CORRUPTION IN STATE HOUSING--Seven senior officials connected with the state housing sector had been arrested or interrogated in Ivory Coast by mid-September, reports Jeune Afrique. It said M. Konan Feran, (managing director of the Societe Ivorienne de Construction et de Gestion Immobiliere; and nephew of President Houphouet-Boigny's personal physician) had been in custody since mid-August. Adding that he was not the only one to be either in custody or under house arrest, Jeune Afrique also said the deputy managing director for the administration of state housing (LOGEMAD), M. N'Dable had disappeared from sight four months ago. It said his expatriate superior had been arrested and interrogated for several hours before being released "on the benefit of the doubt." The Paris-based magazine recalled that demands made by the teachers during their April strike included judicial investigation of fraudulent and unfair practices in the state housing sector. President Houphouet-Boigny appointed a commission led by a sociologist, M. Robert Ba, asking it to complete its inquiry within six months "because after six months I don't know if they would not also have been corrupted". Jeune Afrique said results of the inquiry had troubled the Ivorian "political class" among whom numbered big property owners earning lucrative rents from the state. The teachers had pointed to certain senior officials who had also grabbed state housing originally meant for the most needy in order to rent back to the state, or else who rented non-existent buildings to the state. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3450, 26 Sep 83 p 2256]

CSO: 3400/57

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF OATH-CLEANSING FEATURED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] **BACK** in 1963, a large number of people in Ukambani, particularly in Machakos District, reportedly took an oath to support the then African Peoples Party led by Mr. Paul Ngei, now minister for livestock development. Ngei had then stormed out of the Kenya African National Union and led a sizeable number of Kamba leaders into the APP. He fought the 1963 general election and won his Kangundo seat with a huge majority, but later rejoined Kanu and has represented Kangundo in parliament ever since. Two decades later, a number of people who took the oath, supported by prominent opponents of Ngei, have decided that the oath, called *Kithitu kya ndata muanza* (the oath of the seven walking-sticks) apparently still holds those who took it spell-bound. Some of them reportedly asked the government to supervise an oath-cleansing ceremony that would remove the spell from them and allow them to vote freely in next week's general election in Kangundo. They seem to have had a ready hearing in high places in government, for this week a huge crowd (estimated by the *Standard* at 3,000 and by the *Nation* at 10,000) took part in a series of ceremonials conducted by a number of elders to free the people from their original oaths.

According to the *Nation*, the first to be cleansed were some local administration chiefs from Tala, Kangundo, Mwala and Mbiuni locations of Kangundo constituency. "The cleansing involved five stages," reported the *Nation*. "Participants had to stride over seven walking-sticks, including one which they are said to have walked over in 1963; they would

then cross a line of three trees joined with sisal threads; a mixture of sheep dung, water and herbs was then sprinkled on them; later all the participants had to spit into a common container, finally the spittle was used to cleanse the seven walking-sticks." One of the elders in charge of the cleansing ceremony was Mr. Makau Kivinda, who is the only surviving member of a team of seven elders who administered the original oath in 1963. Supervising the ceremonies - which were held in the four locations of the constituency - were police and administration officials. Among those cleansed was Mr. Isaac Nzioka, one of the candidates vying for Ngei's former seat in parliament.

As was to be expected, Ngei reacted strongly against the oath-cleansing ceremonies in Kangundo. "My enemies have faked an oath issue to organise false grounds for an election petition after the elections are held," Ngei told a press conference called on the same day the oath-cleansing was taking place. According to Ngei, the whole exercise was engineered by Mr. Henry Muli, now chairman of the Cooperative Bank of Kenya, who ran against Ngei unsuccessfully for the Kangundo seat in 1979 and whom Ngei accuses of sponsoring Nzioka in next week's election. After the 1979 general election, Muli filed a high court petition against Ngei's election, citing oathing as one of the grounds for his petition. The high court, however, rejected the petition. At his press conference on Tuesday, Ngei accused the organisers of the oath-cleansing ceremony of disregarding the high court ruling which had rejected the

oathing argument, and threatened to sue anyone, "whether in the government or outside" who dared drag his name into the alleged oathing in Kangundo. Ngei expressed dismay that the administration in Kangundo had involved itself in the oath-cleansing ceremony and said his lawyers had already started legal action against what he termed "malicious propagandists".

The general view of many observers is that if an oath was indeed taken in 1963 to bind voters in Kangundo always to vote for Ngei, then it is proper that that spell should be removed. The Kanu-owned *Kenya Times* said in an editorial on Wednesday: "If such cleansing is sincere and is not being motivated by some other political designs, then we highly commend (it) and appeal to those concerned to hasten the exercise so that those affected can be psychologically free to exercise their constitutional right in the choice of those they genuinely desire to be their representatives."

But the operative stricture in the editorial is the phrase "if such cleansing is not motivated by some other political designs". It does not take too much imagination to see that there is politics

at work in the cleansing ceremony. Ngei's opponents are working on the conviction that Ngei's support in Kangundo has rested on the magical spell cast by seven elderly men back in 1963. The timing of the cleansing ceremony clearly says a lot about its political implications and, despite Ngei's attempt to play down the numbers of people who went through the cleansing ceremony, it is clear that Nzioka, in particular, and the other candidates opposing Ngei in Monday's election are the clear beneficiaries of the cleansing. Whether they will benefit sufficiently to overturn Ngei at the polls is, of course, another matter. Ten thousand people may have gone through Tuesday's cleansing ceremony; but there are more than 60,000 registered voters in Kangundo and, as Ngei said at his press conference, many of them are Christians who have no time for oathing or oath-cleansing. According to Ngei, if there had been any oathing in the past, all Kangundo voters would have been bound to vote for Ngei in every election. "How come Mr. Muir had 11,000 votes in 1979?" Ngei asked.

CSO: 3400/49

THE STANDARD: BAR ELECTION LOSERS FROM KANU POLLS

EA071337 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Magnanimity Within the Rule of Law"]

[Excerpt] We now turn to another related but vital aspect concerning the allegedly aggrieved politicians inevitably appearing in some cases voicing their discontent in the wake of the recent parliamentary and civic polls. Some of the losers have threatened to file petitions pinpointing what they consider were the irregularities that led to their defeat: And it is, of course, their inalienable constitutional right to do so.

But in view of the fact that the ruling party, KANU, will also before long be preparing for its own grassroots and national elections, and as some of the incumbent national officials, who may be among those dissatisfied with the conduct of the recent polls in their respective areas, are likely to be involved in the preparations (for the KANU exercise), some rethinking is now required.

Two of the ruling party's senior national officials, national chairman Mr Isaac Omolo Okero, and national organizing secretary Mr Nathan Munoko, were among the unsuccessful parliamentary candidates in their respective areas and, of course, there are quite a few others who still remain KANU national, branch or subbranch officer-bearers.

Although nothing prevents such general election losers from coming forward as candidates for any office in the party, it would seem only right that as they will require time enough to prepare their petitions to the high court challenging the conduct of the recent elections, they should be neutralised from preparing or directing the KANU elections.

It is very difficult to mollify a politically aggrieved politician until his predicament, real or imagined, has been sorted out fairly and conclusively. And it is therefore important, and more so because the pending KANU elections are also to be staged fairly and democratically, that any of the unions officials who are busy challenging their own losses at the recent polls should be spared the burden of being involved in planning and executing further elections concerning the ruling party per se.

CSO: 3400/58

COAST PROVINCE PROFILED; VITAL ROLE HIGHLIGHTED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Aug 83 pp 32-36

[Text]

IT is show time again in Mombasa this week and the eyes of the nation will be riveted to the Coast Province during the week-long festivities. The annual Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK) Mombasa Show is an important event not only for Coast Province but also for the rest of the country because it focuses attention on the economic and social progress of the coastal part of Kenya and the vital role this area plays in the national economic, political and social development effort.

As in much of the country, the mainstay of the economy of the Coast Province is agriculture. The sedimentary soils, the hot, even tropical temperatures and the abundant rainfall in much of Kenya's Coast makes it possible to grow a wide variety of food and cash crops, most of them tropical or sub-tropical. The area also has a high potential for livestock farming and other forms of agricultural productivity which is yet to be fully exploited. The importance of agricultural production cannot be overstated because it is the chief occupation and means of livelihood for most of the people who live in the rural areas.

The major crops in terms of economic importance include coconut, cashew nuts, sugar cane, cotton, coffee, tropical fruits and vegetables. The coconut tree is perhaps the most valuable crop on the Coast because of its many uses. The tall coconut palm tree which graces the entire length of Kenya's beautiful coastline bordering the Indian Ocean, is widely used to provide building and roofing material for the dwellings of the rural population. Its hardy fibres are used for

making mats, baskets and other useful implements. The sap from the tree is the main ingredient for a brew (now declared illicit) commonly known among the coastal people as *mnazi*. But perhaps the most important part of the coconut tree is the large nutlike fruit which finds a multitude of uses in its raw or processed state. The white pulp of the fruit is used for cooking among the coastal peoples but for commercial purposes, the fruit is dried to make copra is then processed and used in the manufacture of cooking fats, lubrication oil and other products.

Cashewnut is another important cash crop which has come to play an important role in the economy of Coast Province, especially since the establishment of the cashewnut processing plant. The cashewnut is useful for the manufacture of high quality industrial lubrication oils. The nut is also a delicious food when fried. Since independence, the government has done a great deal to encourage the growing of cashew nut in the Coast Province.

Among the major food crops are maize, rice and cassava. The last crop deserves more than just a passing mention because it has been hailed as the best hedge against drought and famine. Cassava is a hardy root crop which does well in dry areas where other crops could not grow under normal conditions. There are more than 60,000 hectares grown in Kenya and of these more than one third is grown in Coast Province. The crop is believed to have a much bigger potential as a food and industrial crop than it is given due for.

Food production has suffered during the last two years of bad harvest and Coast Province has had to make do with imports of food both from within and from without the country. The potential for food production in the area is recognised to be great, but there still remain a large number of constraints and bottlenecks to clear before Coast Province is self-sufficient in food production. The Lower Tana River basin has a high potential for food and cash crop production under irrigation, particularly in the Bura area, but this great potential can only be fully utilised with a massive injection of cash. Other parts of Coast Province also have potential for food production and such crops as fruits and vegetables can do well in many parts of the area. The government is making efforts to improve the production of tropical fruits and vegetables in order to make the coast province self sufficient in food production and to improve the cash-crop economy of the region. Several schemes have already been started such as Magharini and Kenyatta where both food crops cash crops are grown.

The Kenya government is channeling funds, mainly through producer and marketing co-operative societies to help agriculture within the area. Agricultural extension services are also being improved in order to improve farming methods, mainly by small scale farmers.

Another area in which the government has been helping farmers within Coast Province is in the processing and marketing of their agricultural products. The processing and marketing of cashewnuts is a case in point where the government's massive involvement has made a lot of positive difference in the economy of the small scale farmers in the area. Sugarcane processing is mainly done by private entrepreneurs and there is a sugar factory at Ramisi for the production of white sugar, although Coast Province has been largely overtaken by Nyanza and Western provinces as the main producer of white sugar within the country. Sisal is also still an important cash crop, mainly in the Taita/Taveta areas and the south coast although its value has largely diminished due to intense competition from synthetic fibres.

LIVESTOCK:

Livestock farming within Coast Province has suffered for a time mainly due to its hot humid climate which is not amenable to the production of high grade and dairy cattle, and also due to the high occurrence of tsetsefly and tick-borne diseases. Among the most common livestock diseases are the lethal east coast fever, foot and mouth disease, and other minor disease. Government efforts, however, have eradicated some of these diseases or diminished their negative impact on livestock development within the area. A large potential exists for livestock farming which has not yet been exploited. The lack of adequate rainfall in some areas and the incidence of disease carrying pests in others has impeded the growth of the livestock industry in the area. The main livestock rearing areas are the Tana River region, Duruma and Kilifi. The gradual introduction of some outstanding results in providing milk and other dairy products to the growing population of Mombasa town in whose vicinity the scheme is situated. The Kenya government has also been making serious efforts to introduce large ranching enterprises, mainly through the co-operative effort in the drier areas of the Coast. These efforts have been hampered by the poor economic situation of the country and by the lack of skilled managers to run such large enterprises.

The government places a lot of importance on the establishment of both small- and large scale irrigation schemes within the lower Tana catchment area which Coast Province shares with Eastern and North Eastern provinces. The need for massive infusions of capital into such schemes has been a major constraint, but the efforts are continuing which could produce a green belt and an important food and cash crop producing region. Methods of production and marketing of agricultural products within the coast province still leave a lot of room for improvement. Despite the introduction of the cash crop economy over a century ago, many of the peasant farmers still live barely above the subsistence level. A lot of work still has to be done to improve their lot. Marketing is one area which still requires a lot of

improvement and the government is doing its utmost to establish cooperative marketing systems to enable the farmers to get their products to the market easily. Another major constraint is the lack of storage facilities for cereals and other agricultural produce which is set for improvement under the program initiated by the government under the national food policy paper.

INDUSTRY

Apart from Mombasa town, much of the industry within Coast Province is still centred around the processing of agricultural products, such as cashewnuts, sugar, sisal rope and twine, cotton, and flour milling. The major agro-industrial concerns are the cashewnut factory at Kilifi and the sugar industries at Ramisi. Plans have been mooted to establish a second cashewnut factory in Kwale, but this has not yet become reality. The government is encouraging rural industrialisation mainly through the establishment of industrial development centres for small scale rural industrial undertakings and the Kenya Industrial Estates which has the dual goals of encouraging rural and urban industrialisation, and also helping indigenous entrepreneurs to get into the manufacturing and processing of various products.

Mombasa town, the main industrial, commercial and administrative capital of Coast Province is the second most industrialised town in the country. Apart from the engineering and drydoek industries associated with Mombasa's role as chief entreport not only for Kenya but also for much of eastern Africa, there is also a sizeable and growing number of manufacturing, fabricating and processing plants. Kenya's only petroleum refinery is situated at Changamwe in Mombasa. The huge plant processes petroleum products to satisfy not only the Kenyan market but also for export to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and the eastern part of Zaire. It is one of the most important industrial undertakings in the country. Also large and no less important is the cement producing plant at Bambui which makes the important building material for the local market and also for export, mainly to Middle Eastern countries.

Other industries in Mombasa manufacture a wide variety of items for the local market and for export. These include metal boxes and drums, plastic material and items, corrugated iron sheets, steel pipes, match boxes, motor vehicle assembly, agricultural implements, textiles and garments. Post-related industrial activity includes drydocking and ship repair. Moreover, Mombasa has a large and thriving industrial estate, established under the auspices of the KIE which is doing much to encourage local entrepreneurs establish small manufacturing and processing industries. A thriving metropole of more than half a million inhabitants, Mombasa is only second to Nairobi as a commercial centre. Much of the country's export-import business is centred in the coastal town as is the clearing and forwarding business. There are many maritime commercial firms which have chosen Mombasa as their headquarters for East and Central Africa. Other commercial activities involve tourism, wholesale and retail, transport and communications.

COMMUNICATIONS:

Mombasa and the coast province are linked with the rest of the world by sea and air. An important road and rail link connects Mombasa with other parts of Kenya. The all-important Uganda Railway line was built by the British at the turn of the century. It has since continued to play a vital role in the economic development of Kenya, Uganda and the other landlocked countries in the eastern part of Africa. Since independence, the government of Kenya has done a great deal to improve roads linking the coastal province with other parts of the country and also the roads within the province itself. Apart from the main Mombasa-Nairobi road, there are all-weather tarmac roads linking Mombasa with the other coastal towns such as Malindi and Lamu. A major road provides a reliable link with Kenya's southern neighbour, Tanzania. The government has also improved roads to and from major tourist areas within the coastal province.

Mombasa, an island fortress built by Arab traders as early as the 6th century A.D., is now a modern urban centre, linked by ferry to the south coast and recently by an ultra-modern bridge with the north coast. The rail and road link

to the Kenyan mainland pass through the Makupa Causeway not far from the deep natural harbour at Kilindini. Before the opening of the modern Moi International Airport a few years ago, Mombasa's only link by air to the rest of the world was by way of Nairobi. The new airport now makes it possible for tourists from Europe and other parts of the world to touch down directly at Mombasa without the need to go through Nairobi. The Moi International Airport is used by an increasing number of regular and charter flights from Europe and the Middle East for bringing tourists direct to Kenya's beautiful coast where they enjoy excellent facilities apart from the beauty of the place, the sun and the sandy beaches. Postal and telecommunications facilities are also some of the best in this part of the world. Much of Coast Province is linked by telephone to the rest of the

country. The government is still making efforts, through the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, to improve telephone and postal facilities further and soon Mombasa residents may be able to dial foreign countries directly.

The economic hardships of the past two or three years which Kenya and the rest of the world have faced, have dislocated and distorted economic development within Coast Province. Development projects have had to be postponed or abandoned altogether. Tourism, port activities, industry, commerce and agriculture have all been badly affected by the world economic crisis. However, there are signs that Kenyan economy is picking up with that of the rest of the world. There is reasonable ground for hope that the pace of economic development in the area will pick up once more in the very near future. ■

CSO: 3400/50

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Sep 83 pp 23-26

[Excerpts]

KENYA has one of the most successful sugar industries in Africa, not only producing enough sugar for local consumption, but also finding ready markets for quite an amount both in neighbouring countries, where local industries have floundered, and overseas where the raw sugar is converted into sugar by-products.

With over 90,000 hectares of land in the country under cane cultivation, some 500,000 tonnes of sugar are manufactured every year. Over half the amount of sugar manufactured by the mills every year is consumed locally and the rest is sold overseas after reserve stocks have been securely tucked away for a rainy day.

A number of food processing industries in the country use Kenya sugar as an additive to make candy, cereals for breakfast, cough mixtures, mints and other sugar solutions. The House of Manji uses a lot of sugar in its biscuits. Industries such as Cadbury Schweppes and Coca-Cola use sugar in making soft refreshments. The sugar industry is an old one. An Australian named George Russel Mayers pioneered a factory called Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company on his arrival from Australia, on 14,000 acres of land. He initially made about 100 bags a day but was making losses. He finally made a sales offer to the Hindocha family who now run the Miwani Sugar Mills. The latter boosted production to 700 bags a day.

Another factory, the Associated Sugar Company, was also started in the '20's at Ramisi, Kwale. The pioneer mills grew their own cane until the '50's when they began buying cane from

outgrowers. Most of the cane now crushed into sugar is grown by outgrowers who get farming assistance from some mills.

Kenya's sugar industry has been growing steadily since independence, with the exception of some seasons when bad weather has ravaged the cane farms, or when very good weather has caused a glut too large to be handled by mills. At independence, Kenya produced a mere 37,000 tonnes a year and most of the sugar needed for local consumption came from neighbouring Uganda, where the Madhvani family and the Mehta Group were doing a roaring trade. Now, with seven mills, the output of sugar in the country has been boosted tremendously. The mills are: Miwani Sugar Mills Ltd., Ramisi Sugar Factory, Chemelil Sugar Company, East African Sugar Industries, Mumias Sugar Company, South Nyanza Sugar Company (Sony) and Nzoia Sugar Company. Mumias is the largest, producing over 170,000 tonnes a year, about one-quarter of all the sugar produced in the country. The factory was established after a feasibility study was carried out by Booker Agriculture and Technical Services, a British agricultural multinational. Fletcher and Derby later put up the factory with a British government loan of £2.5 million. The government owns a big stake in the company. The mill crushes over 1.5 million tonnes of cane every year. After total expansion of the factory is carried out, its production capacity will rise to about 700,000 tonnes making possible the production of another 80,000 tonnes of sugar.

Mumias grows some of its cane at a nucleus farm and leaves the rest of the work to outgrowers who are helped with the harrowing and furrowing of the farms. Farmers are also given fertiliser to boost the yield per acre. Farmers are paid net earnings after labour and inputs costs are deducted from the proceeds from cane.

The South Nyanza Company, managed by the Mehta Group, built their factory at a cost of shs. 800 million. The factory has been realising steady growth since it was established. Production figures are likely to hit 60,000 tonnes per annum. The East African Sugar Industry at Muhoroni has about 3,000 ha of land under cane cultivation and of this about 2,000 ha are caneable. The mill was built at a cost of about shs. 270 million. It has a production capacity of about 50,000 tonnes a year. By 1985, it is hoped that production will rise to about 62,000 tonnes. A World Bank project has helped improve production on the farm through a road rehabilitation project. The roads will, when graded and filled in, make transportation of the cane to the mill much easier.

The Miwani Sugar Mills produce about 30,000 tonnes of sugar a year. The mill complex is worth about shs. 240 million. The company owns about 9,000 acres of cane farms of which about 8,000 tonne ha are under cane cultivation. The company gives technical advice and services to about 20 societies which are affiliated to the Sugar Belt Co-operative Union. The mill was expanded with a World Bank loan to double crushing capacity to 2,400 tonnes a year. Miwani has a distillery which manufactures about 21,000 gallons of rectified spirit a day and neutral alcohol, which is used in the manufacture of gin and vodka. This alcohol industry saves Kenya about shs. 3 million a year in foreign exchange. Miwani's sugar refinery has cost shs. 90 million. The refinery plan is to improve on the locally made sugar so that its quality can match standards required by some food-processing industries. Some 30,000 tonnes of clean cube and syrup sugar will be made a year using Finnish resins as cleaning agent.

The Associated Sugar Company, a Madhvani holding, own a 22,000-acre nucleus at Ramisi, Kwale. It produces about 8,000 tonnes a year, quite a small amount when compared with the land

under cultivation. The amount produced at Ramisi makes only about three per cent of all the sugar manufactured in the country. The mill grows about 75 per cent of its own cane. The World Bank and the African Development Bank have financed an expansion project.

Taking care of cane farms

In the sugar-growing belts of western areas of Kenya, one can get lost in a maze of small and bigger alleys through which tractors haul loads of cane to crushing mills. The industry is one of the biggest employers in the country, with farmers paying more attention to the crop than they would, for instance, to cotton, for harvests are easy and, in good years, the surplus for farmers guarantees a necessary income.

In Kenya, the varied climate in various areas of the west and the coast have made cane-growing quite successful, but harvests are poor when the rains fail, or when there is too much rainfall and too little sunshine. Frosts can also damage the cane crop in marginal areas. The cane is a voracious feeder, responding quickly when plant foods are applied to the soil about its roots. Cultural practices are designed to meet local conditions.

In countries such as Australia and the USA, cane-harvesting machinery techniques have been preferred. In most parts of the world, however, cane is still cut by hands. In Kenya the industry provides employment for thousands of casual workers. The cane is cut from near the ground, and in some countries wagons and animal-driven carts deliver the cane to the mills. Kenya uses tractors and, in some cases, specially designed delivery trucks. Companies such as H. Young have over the years designed load-grabbers to load cane into trucks.

Yields as high as six and seven tonnes of cane stalks per acre per month of growing time have been harvested and in the better sugar growing regions, somewhat more than half a ton of sugar per acre per month of age has frequently been recovered. A good deal of research has been carried out in Kenya to increase cane acreage. At Ramis, for example, the juice content in the cane has always been rather low, despite the fact that the crop grown there grows in a matter of a few months.

Most of the outgrowers in the western region of Kenya, who provide most of the cane to the crushing mills, earn a

good living which enables them to buy luxury goods, pay for another wife, put up a permanent house far into the interior, or buy cattle. In poor seasons, they have to cut down their cane to grow something else that would fetch an income on which to survive. The sugar mill executives now believe that even with the success story of the sugar industry in Kenya, some of the problems that are inevitable in such an industry have not been properly solved.

Before the World Bank provided some rehabilitation funds to improve on the roads, the transportation of cane was a major problem on several cane farms. Optimistic outgrowers were eventually getting worried when after a good harvest, their cane would not be taken to the mills. Heavy losses have often followed very fruitful harvests, with cane rotting on the farms. Sometimes, middlemen have come in 'with grace', buying the cane from outgrowers rather cheaply. All considered, farmers have lost out because when cane lies in the fields for weeks after harvesting it loses juice and consequently weight.

Farmers have been learning the hard way how to stop wastage. During loading, a good deal of cane drops out of the clutches of the grabbers, and it requires the presence of the caring farmer to make the most of his harvest and avoid spillage. When payments have been delayed, farmers have fled discouraged. Pricing and net profit calculations have been problems for a number of years. The government, feeling they should help a poor rural farmer with a good price, has now and then given him an increase per tonne. But the harrowing and transportation costs, plus fertiliser, eat into the increase and often leave the farmer with very little.

Factories have on several occasions been caught napping when during abundant harvests too much cane has been cut. Because of too little capacity, cane has been left in the shambas to rot. Cane fires have also been rampant. The industry has yet to work out ways of coping with surplus cane as and when it comes in, knowing at the same time that, in some seasons, cane output falls below the required amounts.

The oversupply of cane should teach the Kenya sugar industry a lesson. From 1965 Kenya produced about 28,000 tonnes of sugar, and in a matter

of five years the figure shot up to 130,757 tonnes. The figure tumbled to 89,000 tonnes in 1972 before soaring again to 237,529 tonnes in 1978. In 1980, the country produced a staggering 401,251 tonnes and the figure has since then fluctuated because of poor rainfall and sometimes non-availability of credit facilities to farmers. The government has been looking into ways of increasing sugar output and expanding the industry so that exports can be boosted.

The soft drinks industries have been complaining in the past of the unacceptability of the quality of sugar purchased from the mills. Factories like Cadbury Schweppes need clean sugar for the preparation of lemonade, for example, which must be strictly white in colour without any floc floating inside. To clean the sugar, the factory passes the sugar through a filter. It is industries like these which will depend on the refined sugar from Miwani.

The sugar industry directly and indirectly employs over 500,000 people, and there are about 50,000 outgrowers who depend on cane as a source of income. To create better breeds of cane, the Kenya Sugar Authority is regularly carrying out research on Kenyan soils throughout the country.

The government will have to inject more funds into the industry, especially in credit facilities for farmers so that interest can be reinforced in cane-farming as a rewarding occupation. The mills have their bills to pay back to investors and banks which give loans. The Kenya Sugar Authority is a regulatory and advisory body which does not have powers to fully harmonise the sugar industry. Established by a Legal Notice in 1973, the authority relies on the treasury and it does not charge any levies. When the proposed Sugar Bill is passed by parliament the powers of the authority will be increased.

Sugar is bought from the mills by the government solely through the Kenya National Trading Corporation. When bought, apart from being used in our cup of tea, there are a myriad uses to which sugar or its byproducts are put, namely: power alcohol, baker's yeast and bagasse - an extraction from the mill's residue. The straw from the cane can be used for paper manufacturing or pulped into fertiliser.

The Kenya sugar industry has since it was established been given a

technological boost from European industries. Five-Cail Babcock, a French firm, installed the works at the Nzoia sugar factory. It is with this new technology that factories such as

Miwani have managed to produce refined sugar. Built at a cost of shs. 100 million, Miwani now produces 120 tonnes of white sugar which conforms to European standards. ■

CSO: 3400/49

MONETARY SUPPLY, DEFICIT FIGURES REPORTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Kamau Kaniaru: "Monetary Supply Hit by Decline in Borrowings from Bank"]

[Text]

Money supply in Kenya declined in the first quarter of 1983 because the Government relied less on borrowing from the Central Bank for deficit financing.

The recently-released *Economic and Financial Review* says the impact of reduced Government borrowing on the money supply, however, was neutralised by a Sh440million surplus in the balance of payments situation.

The reduction in direct Government borrowing from the Central Bank was offset by an increase in borrowing from the non-bank financial institutions, mainly in the form of treasury bills. The liquidity position of the banks and non-banks remained unchanged at 25 and 28 per cent, respectively, while the actual cash reserve ratio declined by 5.4 to 3 per cent, says the *Review*.

Money supply declined by Sh771 million to Sh20,543 million, a fall of 3.6 per cent against an expansion of 7.9 per cent in the previous quarter. Quasimoney, or "time and savings deposits", fell marginally by Sh60 million (0.8 per cent) to Sh7,912 million against an expansion of 0.1 per cent in the previous quarter.

Aggregate commercial bank credit to the private sector expanded by Sh 218 million (1.5 per cent) to Sh14,575 million at the end of the quarter, com-

pared with an increase of 0.6 per cent in the preceding quarter and a rise of 4.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1982.

Total advances to the four main sectors (agriculture, manufacturing, trade, building and construction) rose by Sh230 million (2.4 per cent) to Sh9,669 million at the end of the quarter.

The deficit in the recurrent exchequer declined by two-thirds during August, from £93.8 million at the end of July to £32.5 million according to the Treasury report for August.

Compared to August last year, the deficit is still about a third higher than it was at the end of August 1982, when it was £21.5 million.

The development exchequer reflects a smaller deficit of £23 million, down from £27.1 million at the end of August, last year. The short term borrowing account, comprised mainly of treasury bills.

CSO: 3400/49

LABOR CO-OPS TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Aug 83 p 5

[Text]

Kenya will soon have labour co-operative societies.

Mr Alfrick Birgen, the Co-operatives Commissioner, said at Kiambu yesterday that the co-operatives would reduce unemployment among youth.

He said that in an area like Kiambu where many young people were unemployed, the societies would be very effective.

Mr Birgen also said that co-operative societies would from now on have licenses to import fertiliser. He noted that farmers had at times been exploited by middlemen selling fertilisers.

Co-operative societies should know they were in business and should adopt ethics pertaining to commerce, he said. He castigated corrupt co-operative officials. "Those who steal co-operative money will be caught and they have only themselves to blame. Do not cry to anybody when caught," Mr Birgen said.

He said that from now on all tenders for the sale of society property must be advertised. Some property belonging to co-operative societies had been sold at throwaway prices to committee members, he noted.

He said that some of the biggest enemies of the co-operative movement

were committee members who were not "straight". He said that committee members should not do business with the co-operative society because it could end up in cheating, Mr Birgen said.

He added that all money from the co-operatives must be properly audited and banked. Some committee members were using a lot of money on allowances, he noted.

Mr Birgen said the co-operative movement was one way in which Africans could enter business, buy property in the country and attain economic independence. It was a pity that Africans still had to buy essentials from foreigners, he noted.

He said the only way Africans could own viable business in the country was through the co-operative movement. "We are not talking about socialism or communism but people coming together to run the economy," he said.

The co-ops represented at yesterday's meeting were Kiambu Coffee Growers, Kabete/Muguga Society, Dagoretti/Karai Coffee Society, Kiambaa, Ndumberi, Mikari, Kiamwangi, Komothai, Gititu, Gatundu, Gatukuyu, Gathage, Kanyoni and Limuru Coffee Growers.

CSO: 3400/49

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT COLLAPSE OF COTTON INDUSTRY

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 30 Aug 83 p 4

[Text]

HOMABAY, Monday (KNA) — The Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board will buy cotton directly from farmers with effect from this year, the board's chairman, Mr. Dan Nyanjom, has disclosed.

Nyanjom who was addressing officials of Victoria Farmers Co-operative Union at Victoria Ginnery in Homa Bay, also announced that a committee has been appointed to run cotton ginneries in the country.

He pointed out that the board took this decision in order to save the cotton industry from collapsing. He said cotton production in the country had deteriorated due to poor management in co-operative unions and delay in payment to farmers.

Victoria Ginnery which can produce 5,000 sacks of cotton in a year, produced 1,200 sacks last year, he said and explained that under the new plan which takes place from this season's crop, farmers would be paid as soon as possible while primary societies would remain agents of the board.

He elaborated that delay of payments had been identified as the main problem facing unions in

western Kenya and maintained that it was due to misallocation of funds. "If you give some of the co-operative unions money for crop financing, they buy lorries and employ relatives". He revealed that recently the board had to give loans to some co-operative unions to enable them meet necessary expenditures.

Nyanjom reminded the officials that cotton production was important to the economic development because it earned the country foreign exchange. He went on to say that in order to boost cotton industry the government selected a committee to manage some ginneries which had financial problems. Nyanjom observed that the unions affected owed the board and the Co-operative Bank a lot of money.

The cotton boss mentioned that the aim of the appointed committee would be to reorganise the ginneries and run them efficiently. He appealed to the officials of the ginneries which would be affected to co-operate with the committee when it starts work and added that details of how the committee was to operate would be released later.

CSO: 3400/49

KENYA

BRIEFS

EEC AID--The European Economic Community (EEC) is to improve Kenya's manpower and rural skill training programmes with a grant of more than Sh11 million. An EEC spokesman in Nairobi said the aid is part of general technical co-operation designed to promote skills in identified areas. The aid will be directed to providing training and technical assistance in support of food production programmes which will ensure that Kenya meets its own food needs and also develops a further export potential. It will also cover special training for teaching staff at the Eldoret Polytechnic, now being developed with finance from the European community. There will also be support for a food supply monitoring programme, including the supply of computer equipment, and training for Kenyans.-- KNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Sep 83 p 8]

MOI CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO S. KOREA--H. E. President Daniel Arab Moi has sent a message of condolence to President Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea following the tragic death of his four cabinet ministers and several high-ranking officials who met their tragic demise as a result of an explosion in Rangoon, Burma, yesterday. In his message, President Moi said he had learned with shock and deep sorrow of the tragic deaths. He said that their death has deprived the Republic of Korea of persons of outstanding qualities and dedication, some of whom he met during the visit to Kenya by the South Korean president last year. President Moi termed the explosion as an act of senseless violence perpetrated by misguided elements. He conveyed heartfelt condolence to President Chon Tu-hwan, his government, the people of South Korea, and the bereaved families on his own behalf, the government, and the people of Kenya during this sad moment of grief. [Excerpt] [EA102036 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83]

CSO: 3400/58

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

DPRK TRIP 'REFUTED' BY BNP--A spokesman for the Basotho National Party [BNP] headquarters has refuted the report in the MOELETSI OA BASOTHO newspaper alleging the abortion of what the person calls, a secret trip that was to be taken to the DPRK by the right honorable prime minister and 100 other people. Commenting on the report the spokesman said that the trip was never a secret and that MOELETSI was only meddling in matters that did not concern it in order to turn itself into a focus of lies. Moreover, the trip has not been aborted as claimed by MOELETSI, but has only been postponed for reasons known to the people who should know them. The spokesman went further to say that the people who were going on the trip were BNP members, irrespective of their occupations and that they were all mature people who were going on the trip out of their choice and free will. They did not have to receive the blessing of anybody before proceeding on the trip, as insinuated by MOELETSI. The spokesman concluded by emphasizing that there was absolutely no secrecy about the trip, and he advised MOELETSI to refrain from scavenging for nonexistent news with the purpose of feeding lies to the Basotho nation. [Text] [MB111100 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Oct 83]

CSO: 3400/59

MOZAMBIQUE

RETROSPECTIVE LOOK AT ECONOMIC-TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] Technological-economic cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique has been carried out on the basis of intergovernmental agreements since 1976. The economic and commercial cooperation program for 1981-1990 serves as a basis for developing these relations.

The USSR has provided assistance to Mozambique in establishing more than 30 enterprises, including some industrial and agricultural enterprises, in geological prospecting for minerals, oil and gas, in training Mozambicans, and in organizing the government apparatus.

Six technical-professional schools were established in Mozambique with a capacity of 2,300 students. These schools have modern laboratories and study rooms. At the end of last year, the first technicians graduated. Some 630 skilled workers were trained.

In March 1982, the floating dock and mechanical workshop began operating at Maputo port, and more than 50 ships have been repaired there.

Soviet geologists have been prospecting for minerals on a large scale in the provinces of Zambezia, Niassa and Tete.

This has led to the discovery of deposits of syenite, nephelite, coal, pegmatite, rare metals and other minerals.

In the farming sector, Soviet technicians have helped increase the production of cotton in Nampula Province, with three specialized state farm enterprises set up with the USSR's aid.

During 1981-82, the productivity per hectare at these enterprises doubled, as a result of improved farm technology in growing cotton, and with the partial use of machinery, fertilizers and pesticides.

Work on a general plan to exploit water resources and to farm the Limpopo River valley is in its final stage. This will make it possible to incorporate more than 80,000 hectares of land in the national economy. At the same time, in Gaza Province, with the use of groundwater, and the problems of organizing farm production in the "Baixo Limpopo" state enterprise, by setting up an irrigation system covering 3,000 hectares.

Support is also provided in organizing the state apparatus in Mozambique.

The Soviet physicians working in the central hospitals in Maputo, Beira, Nampula and Inhambane have provided medical care to tens of thousands of Mozambicans.

From 1981 to 1983, a total of about 3,000 Mozambican specialists were trained in cooperation centers.

The volume of Soviet-Mozambican cooperation activities will increase even further later on. There are plans to assist Mozambique in increasing coal production by creating an open mine with a 3-million ton annual capacity, and three mines with a total capacity of up to 1 million tons.

Work to rebuild and operate the plant for mining and processing pegmatite in Morrua has begun. At the same time, there are plans to build a new mineral processing plant.

The plans for a farm tool factory in Beira have been completed.

In Nampula Province, Soviet technical assistants are helping in the overall development of the cotton crop, by organizing state farm enterprises, building drying and seeding workshops and storage areas, digging wells for water, and providing farm technology, fertilizers, pesticides, fuel and lubricants.

Soviet assistants are helping organize the work of the scientific cotton growing center in Nampula.

An outline of the work involved in drawing up the general plan for the integral development of the Incomati River valley was prepared.

Besides the cooperation activities referred to above, Soviet agencies have drafted and presented to Mozambique an economic feasibility study for building a tractor assembly plant and an aluminum plant.

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CSO: 3442/349

MOZAMBIQUE

GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE DESTROYS RNM BASE

Libson O JORNAL in Portuguese 2 Sep 83 p 17

[Text] Two days after the "armed bandits" attack in Zambezia, the Armed Forces of Mozambique destroyed an important base of the so-called "Mozambican National Resistance" near Inhambane. Approximately 400 rebels were taken prisoner in this counter-offensive, which was revealed only this week in Maputo.

In an action which mobilized numerous military servicemen, the Mozambican Armed Forces succeeded in surrounding and destroying the RNM [Mozambican National Resistance] base in Tofe, 40 kilometers from the city of Inhambane.

The base, which is now demolished, was considered the largest of the "Mozambican National Resistance" in Mozambican territory--to such an extent that it was the place of capture for approximately 400 rebels, which the Mozambican authorities call "armed bandits".

News Withheld

News of the Mozambicans armed forces' counter-offensive was withheld for several days, as was the news of the terrorist attack on the mines in Morrua, in Zambezia.

Deciding whether or not to inform the Mozambican people and international public opinion of all the enemy's attacks, advances, and retreats is a dilemma which often confronts Mozambican authorities.

According to what O JORNAL found out from sources in the Maputo Government linked to the Ministry of Information, President Samora Machel is normally of the opinion that acts of this nature must be reported, and he is often the first to say, "Get close to the journalists."

However, those responsible for national defense--namely the armed forces--defend the opposite positions: giving out information on enemy attacks and counter-offensives is dangerous from a security point of view, and it gives publicity to RNM activities.

According to indications, the attack in Zambezia must have been entrusted initially to a secret forum. However, there were casualties and the lives of foreign citizens (Soviets) are at stake.

"Diplomatic Sources" Reveal the Attack

Reacting before any official informative decision on the attack was reached, the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Maputo revealed through "diplomatic sources" the news of the spectacular action on the part of the "armed bandits"--to such a degree that, on the eve of the reporting of the Mozambican Government's official communique, short-wave radio broadcasts heard in Maputo, on Radio France International as well as South African radio (the latter based on direct sources), already refer to the attack with some detail.

This attack on the mines in Morrua, in the Ille in Zambezia, surprised Mozambican authorities because it occurred in an area of reasonable populational density, the enemy knew its objectives very well (the places where the Soviet cooperants were housed), the "armed bandits" wore new uniforms which were identical to those of the people's vigilance militia forces, and they took such a large number of hostages.

Another detail which helps to understand the RNM's evolution and recent intentions is the fact that members of the armed band which attacked and pillaged Morrua speak the "chissena" dialect, originating from the area between Chimoio (capital of the Manica province), Luabo, and Vila Manica--the area with the greatest concentration of "armed bandits" in Mozambique.

The "chissena" dialect is also spoken in the area of Marromeu, in Sofala, which makes it possible to verify on a map of Mozambique the route which it has followed through the "armed bandits" to the north of Zambezia.

Farmers With Their Ears Cut Off

The Mozambican Armed Forces' counter-offensive in Inhambane now marks the reactivation of a climate of war which had been eased in recent weeks, in spite of the fact that the Maputo-Beira highway remains cut; in Harare (Zimbabwe)-Beira railroad is still heavily guarded by mixed troops from Mozambique and Zimbabwe; the city of Inhambane continues to be landlocked; scattered clusters of "armed bandits" exist a few kilometers from Maputo, next to the South African border; and the Gorongosa National Park continues to be an RNM refuge.

The largest concentration of terrorists is in the center and interior of the country--where numerous villages are subjected to armed extortion, and where the people pay dearly for any attempt to revolt against the RNM.

Reliable witnesses in Maputo told the O JORNAL reporter that in the interior of the Manica province, they saw farmers with their ears cut off and villages afire.

New Military Defense Strategy

Keeping in mind this type of extortion on villages (the only province in which the rebels gain no foothold is Cabo Delgado, because it is the birthplace and bastion of FRELIMO) and considering that the Armed Forces of Mozambique possess few soldiers (little more than 20,000 men) and little heavy weaponry--which is unsuited for guerilla warfare, Mozambican authorities are now preparing a strategic change in military procedure: the youth, upon joining the army, will stay in his village, in his home. There, knowing the land and the people well, he will defend his own with his light weaponry in small, scattered units.

It is unnecessary to elaborate further to understand that Mozambique is truly an unprotected country in terms of military personnel and logistic support. It is clear that if Mozambique had access to the human and technical means that it says it has (namely those left or furnished by Portugal, obviously), it would have eliminated the RNM from its territory a long time ago.

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CSO: 3442/345

MOZAMBIQUE

NETHERLANDS FINANCING SMALL PROJECTS IN GAZA PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] The commercial officer at the Dutch Embassy in Mozambique, Van Derhondl, presented the provincial planning director of Gaza last week with four checks totalling 60,000 florins (about 840,000 meticals) in support of small agricultural projects in the city and district of Xai-Xai. This grant brings Holland's financial support to Gaza Province to 2.5 million meticals.

The money was presented at the end of a 2-day visit to Gaza Province made last week by a delegation from the Dutch Embassy in Maputo, headed by Van Derhondl.

The delegation, which also included Dutch technicians working in Gaza Province, was checking the progress in setting up agricultural and social infrastructure, including windmills to impound water for irrigation and consumption by the people and livestock, and other projects being financed totally by Holland.

The Dutch delegation also visited the foundry for Mozambican Railroads, located in the city of Xai-Xai, where the workers manufacture and salvage various materials for the farm sector. During their stay in Gaza, the Dutch visited the "Koka Missava" ceramic cooperative, where various ceramic household objects are produced, such as pots, bowls, fine dishware and other articles.

At the CFM [Mozambican Railroad] workshops, the visitors saw plows, hoes, grates and other material manufactured or reprocessed using scrap iron collected at scrap heaps. The equipment is produced by hand, but they are in the process of upgrading the facilities in the workshops and plan to install an electrical system.

The shortage of screws was, according to the CFM workers, the main difficulty impeding the production and maintenance of farm implements used by the peasants in that part of the country. Although they are attempting to manufacture some screws locally to meet specific, urgent situations, they have reached the conclusion that this is not going to solve the problem, because in addition to being a very slow process, the available material was not designed for this purpose, a CFM worker said.

At the Koka Missava ceramic cooperative which the Dutch delegation visited next, some important activities were developed, such as supplying the cooperative with piped-in water, construction of a small experimental oven, and a clay container to make fine joicas [?], among other projects.

The delegation also went to the A Voz da Frelimo farm cooperative in the village of Zonguene, where a windmill was just built to impound water for irrigation.

Work on the reservoir is currently in progress. It will have a storage capacity of 40,000 liters of water.

Also in Zonguene, the Dutch delegation had an opportunity to visit the important project to pipe in water to the "24 de Julho" communal village hospital.

The 280,000 metical project will also later benefit the people living in the vicinity of the hospital. A pump and a tank with a 9,000 liter capacity were installed on the premises.

According to Andre Venla, the Dutch technician who is implementing this project, work is nearly completed, with only the final assembly of a well remaining. The technician referred to the local people's participation in these projects.

According to his reports, the work was carried out with great enthusiasm and a high degree of participation, since water was very badly needed in the hospital.

When asked about the possibility of extending the network of water pipelines for the people living in the vicinity of the hospital, the technician replied that this possibility has not been ruled out, "but everything will depend on the success of the water supply to the hospital, because this is our concern at present."

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MOZAMBIQUE

FRENCH TECHNICIANS TO HELP REPAIR NACALA-MALAWI RAILROAD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 83 p 8

[Text] Several French technicians will be arriving in our country in a few days to work on a project to renovate the railway line linking Nacala and Malawi. These technicians are coming as part of the financing agreement signed by Mozambique and France this year.

According to what Michel Versaevel from the French Embassy in Maputo told NOTICIAS, the French technicians will be working on the project to overhaul the Nacala railroad, together with Portuguese, Canadians and more than 700 Mozambican workers.

During the first stage of the project, the workers will be involved in building more than 800 homes to accommodate them. France is contributing about 6 billion meticals to this project.

The 650 kilometers of railroad which link the port of Nacala with Malawi, plus 15 additional lines, are to be repaired by a consortium made up of the Portuguese firm, SOMAFEL, and the French firms BORIE-SAE and DEHE.

This is one of the major projects presented to the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] by Mozambique. The cost of the project was estimated at about \$200 million in 1980.

In an early stage of the project, two factories are to be built, one in Nampula to manufacture concrete reinforcing bars, and the other in Namiaio for a quarry to produce the gravel and pebbles needed as bedding for railway tracks.

Once the Nacala line is overhauled, which involves replacing the current 30 kilo per meter tracks by 40 kilo ones, the transport of merchandise and passengers will undergo a significant advance. Freight trains will travel at up to 100 kilometers an hour, while passenger trains will be able to go up to 80 kilometers an hour.

Michel Versaevel reported that "France's participation in this project marks increased cooperation activities with Mozambique, which are already significant. We are certain that the cooperation between our countries will continue to develop even further."

More Ship Engines for Mozambique

A total of 22 ship engines and an enormous fishing vessel will be arriving from France in a few days.

According to Michel Versaevel, commercial attache at the French Embassy in Maputo, the shipment of these ship engines and another fishing boat is being made under the agreements signed by the two countries in this field.

France recently sent another fishing vessel to EMOPESCA in Beira.

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CSO: 3442/349

MOZAMBIQUE

MURDER, TORTURE, SADISM ARE ROUTINE IN MACHAVA PRISON

Lisbon 0 DIA in Portuguese 30 Aug 83 p 6

[Article by Paulo Barbosa for 0 DIA, Maputo]

[Text] Several Portuguese are still arbitrarily held prisoner by FRELIMO authorities. Included among them, there is even a clergyman, a priest in Tete. All were detained by SNASP [National People's Security Service] on the pretext of conspiring or taking stands against the Mozambican State.

In Portugal, it is considered strange that such arbitrary imprisonments, namely that of a clergyman, are not giving rise to the usual chorus of protests on the part of political groups and powers that claim to work in the name of democracy and liberty.

In reality, a group of Portuguese has been held in Mozambique for more than 2 months without proof of guilt, detained in one of the several prison establishments managed by SNASP (National People's Security Service) and located in Beira. Such places have become a true hell, a devourer of human lives.

Not from Beira, but from here in Maputo, details came to us on the life and situation in the Machava Prison, one of SNASP's places of detention and torture, located on the outskirts of the Mozambican capital. Dozens of our countrymen were sent there after 1975, subjected to the judgments and cruelty of the FRELIMO secret police, vaguely accused of "crimes against the people's State"!

However, foreigners are not the main occupants of these somber installations. Thousands of Mozambicans are sent there--some to be interrogated and tortured, others simply to be killed without the usual publicity conferred by sentences from the Revolutionary Military Court; still others are only staying there until they are sent to the innumerable "reeducation camps".

It was one of these Mozambicans who had spent several months there before being transferred to a reeducation camp in the north (from which he had been freed by the guerillas) who brought us, through a clandestine cell of insurgents, the document which we reproduce here:

"The Central Machava Prison--1975 Group. Still approximately 90 men isolated. Without any communication even with other cells on the same side of the prison, which is controlled by SNASP.

They sleep on the damp floor; the heavy air smells rotten, as do the walls, with the lack of hygiene. Those in the 1975 Group practically live on air, supplemented by a little bit of 'chigaio,' that is, 5th class ground meal. Food for pigs.

Spiders and other insects everywhere. I won't say bedbugs. The prisoners' bodies are covered with blotches and scars. Lice even on the walls. In general, the prisoners' ears are infested with dangerous lice. Whitish spots appear on the skin from constant scratching. Others seem leprous, because they scratch themselves so much that they break the skin and blood runs with the constant scratching.

The isolated, from both the 1975 Group and the other, are dying slowly--but mainly those of the 1975, which could never leave their cells. The others still see a little sun, although very rarely, by going to the machamba. [garden plot]

Their bodies are covered with scars and deep cuts, caused by the constant flagellation of the hippo-hide whip. Whenever someone has the 'luck' to be present in the 'jusgement room', which is beside the church, he can count on a good meal of whipping and beating, and later, he is transported to his bed (damp ground) until he recovers his senses.

The bathrooms, another horror, with ditches, drains, and latrines that are completely backed up. The men in the 1975 Group have become completely unknown, forogtten by the world of the living. Thin, only skin and bone, true skeletons, dying slowly.

Today, the church serves as a headquarters in miniature. There, statues of the saints and the framework which carries them in processions serve only to bear the brunt of SNASP fury. We found some images broken, others in shrds, the head or limbs broken, eyes pierced. In all, a real shame, consequence of the continual unbridled rage of the communist guards.

SNASP agents, young men from 18 to 25, torture and kill with real pleasure whether the prisoner is a man or a woman. If it is a man, he is placed there (in the 'church'), completely nude, in the center of the room. A female SNASP agent then begins to inflict tortures on his genitals until he falls completely unconscious.

Sometimes, the same agent even adds, 'So, you reactionary, what more would you like to learn or have me do to you so that you won't die stupid?' As soon as the prisoner regains consciousness, the whip begins its work again, handled this time by a young man, approximately 18 years old, punishing severely. For the guards, the height of ecstasy is when they inflict punishment, laughing loudly, insulting and spitting in the face of the poor wretch, already tortured and exhausted.

No Visits

The 'well', which is in the basement, is another instrument of torture. The prisoner is put there for 72 hours, in this narrow hole with the walls encrusted with pointed spears, not allowing him to lower himself or leave; only the head sticks out. Three days without eating or drinking, although he is surrounded by icy water.

Once in awhile, there appears a SNASP or Military Intelligence leader, such as Juventino Mahumana for example, in search of someone for that day. Other times, it is Castro Lobo who appears. Since they can't stand the smell of these cells, they send someone to get the prisoner, so that they can then give free rein to their sadism.

Such is the Machava Prison where, 3 times, I suffered the worst tortures imaginable. Does wife, daughter, aunt, family want to visit? Don't even think about it. Whatever the offer made to the guards and torturers.

The new pavillions beside SNASP are truly an underworld, a school of torture and sadism. In respect to food, the enamel plates are rusty and full of holes, with accumulated residue petrified on them because they have never seen soap and water. The SNASP agents, on the other hand, appear as 'lords' and in cars--some of them luxury cars. Sometimes, they arrive at the prison in one of the prisoners' cars, which they 'revolutionarily confiscated'.

Other companions in sacrifice of mine can testify to what has been described here. Some, however, are unable to do it--they were killed while I was looking on. Those who were luckiest escaped, true human shreds. Only God knows. Besides Mozambicans, there were Portuguese, Malawians, Aimbabweans, and there were even some Ugandans. Tanzanians who opposed their regime were also there. But Mozambicans were there by the thousands, and every day, the 'cage car' brought new 'guests'.

I remember December, 1979. The newspaper of the 7th mentioned several people, some of them my companions. All of them neutralized because they did not agree with the absolutist regime. What did these men do to deserve being shot or sent to death in the reeducation camps? Nothing! Only a murmur took them from punishment to separation from the world and even to death.

This is Machava, where SNASP agents punish, torture, lust, rob, kill, and are the absolute lords. Suffering is their pleasure. Torture and murder their daily motto."

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CSO: 3442/345

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SHIPS FOR DROUGHT RELIEF--Two coastal ships to move foodstuffs from Maputo to Inhambane Province are due to go into service shortly. The vessels have been chartered through the UN Disaster Relief Organization, with contributions from several countries. Britain has already contributed, and Switzerland, Australia, and Italy have pledged support. The ships will carry relief aid to drought victims during the next 4 months. They are expected to move about 10,000 tons of food. The project is in response to an appeal by Mozambique for international aid for drought relief. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 6 Oct 83 MB]

DEATHS FROM DROUGHT--Good rains fell over the whole of southern and central Mozambique during the night, bringing at least temporary relief to areas affected by the worst drought in recorded history. A meteorological officer at Maputo Airport said 11 mm of rain had been recorded in the capital between 0300 and 0600 this morning and there was a possibility of more rain falling during the day. Officials from the national disaster department are currently touring the drought affected areas, organizing support for the people. A spokesman for the department said fields in Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane Provinces are totally dry and devastated, with people going for days without food. He said people were already dying as a result and thousands of head of cattle had also died. [Text] [MB091035 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 8 Oct 83]

DISTRICT MILITARY UNITS PRAISED--Mozambique's defense minister, Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande, has praised military units in two districts of Inhambane Province for the success of their operations against South African-backed bandits. Gen Chipande returned to Maputo at the weekend from a tour of Vilanculos and Massinga Districts in northern Inhambane Province. Gen Chipande also has inspected military bases in Maputo and Gaza Province. In the past 3 months, 500 bandits have been killed in six provinces of south and central Mozambique during an operation codenamed "50th Birthday," as a way of marking President Samora's birthday last month. [Text] [MB101239 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83]

ROAD BUILDING PROJECT--The biggest road building project in Mozambique has moved an important stage ahead with the completion of a 166 km stretch just north of the Zambezi river. This is the third stage in the project, which is scheduled to be completed in 1985. When finished, there will be tarred road from Maputo in the south of the country to Mocimboa da Praia in the far northeast. [Text] [MB041907 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83]

OIL RESEARCH BY USSR, GDR--Specialists from the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic will soon begin prospecting for oil and gas in the coastal region of Bazaruto. The first part of this work will consist of a seismic survey to search for oil. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 4 Sep 83 p 4] 9805

CSO: 3442/349

NIGER

BRIEFS

WADE LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED--On Friday 9 September 1983 in Niamey (Republic of Niger) a loan agreement was signed by Mr Abou Bakar Baba-Moussa, president of the West African Development Bank [WADE], and Mr Alhousseini Mouloul, state secretary for planning of the Republic of Niger. Under this agreement the WADB is providing to the Nigerian Government a loan totaling Fr CFA 1.2 billion to provide part of the financing of the road scheduled to be constructed to link Niamey and Filingue in the Nigerien Republic. This agreement brings to FR CFA 8.361 billion the total WADB commitment to Niger.
[Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 12 Sep 83 p 3] 9516

CSO: 3419/2

SENEGAL

SAUDI LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] At 10 am this morning at the Ministry of Economy and Finance with their chief colleagues around them, Messrs Mamoudou Toure, minister of economy and finance, and Salin H Ahmadiyan, general manager of the technical division of the Saudi Development Fund, will sign a loan agreement in the amount of 570 million CFA francs.

This ceremony will take place in the presence of Messrs Amadou Mamadou Ly and Abdoul Mbaye, president and general manager of SICAP [expansion unknown] and president and general manager of the Senegal Housing Bank respectively.

This loan was granted to the government of the Republic of Senegal at a preferential interest rate of 3 percent per year and will be extended over a period of 15 years with a 5-year grace period.

It will enable SICAP to complete Phase II of the Sacre Coeur project without difficulty. Under this program SICAP will place 250 additional units, ranging from middle class to lower income housing, on the housing market.

With this commitment the Saudi Development Fund can be considered to be present in virtually all sectors of the country's economy.

Note that this loan brings the Fund's commitments in Senegal to approximately 41.5 billion CFA francs. In other words, this institution has made considerable contributions toward our development as the first loan agreement which we signed dates only from 1978.

Press Service
Ministry of Economy and Finance

9693
CSO: 3419/3

SENEGAL

PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGN REPORTEDLY HOPEFUL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Sep 83 p 7

[Article by Chalkh Diakhate]

[Excerpt] Six departments visited and close to 1,500 kilometers covered in 3 days: the visit that Mr Amadou Bator Diop, minister of rural development, has just made to the region will have enabled an overall evaluation of the agricultural campaign and thus of crop status.

As a well-informed technical expert, the minister of rural development, accompanied by Governor Tidiane Ly, several national directors and heads of directly involved regional services, as well as by Mr Mbole Ndiaye, president of the National Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, and numerous representatives, was able to note the progress of the agricultural campaign in the field and to speak frankly with the farmers and shepherds.

As it is in the heart of Senegal's peanut-producing region and due to the volume of its production, Sine-Saloum continues as always to draw everyone's attention in the current winter season due to its dominant role, especially in peanut production.

The first item which calls for comment following Mr Bator Diop's tour is in fact the shortage of rainfall recorded in many areas in comparison to the last agricultural campaign.

In addition to this, the rainfall was poorly distributed and uneven, the obvious result of which was to slow down normal crop growth.

It is basically millet which is involved and which has also suffered from a lack of fertilizer and manure, the major consequence of which will probably be a drop in yield.

Also in this regard, a great deal of resowing was noted. Despite everything the overall situation on the regional level is "satisfactory" except for the stricken areas confined to the north of the department of Fatick, northern Gossas (Pataf-Lia, Taif), northern Kaffrine (Ndioum Gainth, etc) and Prokhane. In these areas the millet was sorely tested, but elsewhere the situation is rather "good."

Insect Infestation

There is less concern with regard to the peanut crop and optimism more often prevails. In general, its performance is felt to be "good." Moreover, there is hope of a normal harvest provided that--for there is this condition--the rains continue through the beginning of the month of October.

This is the opinion of the technical experts who are unanimous in their feeling that the prospects are hopeful. However, a drop in production, although perhaps not a large one, is nevertheless foreseeable.

Furthermore, as far as peanuts for eating are concerned, there is hope of a "normal harvest," even according to the technicians in charge of training. It must be noted that this hope is accompanied by a condition: continuation of the rains for some time yet. As for cotton, adequate yields are also expected. It is currently at the stage when the cotton balls are forming.

In regard to the campaign against insect infestation, the regional plant health inspection which was quickly performed wherever insects had been noted in order to halt the damage was felt to have been particularly effective. The damage recorded so far is scarce and even insignificant, while every precaution has been taken for effective action. The drought observed during the month of August which is generally very rainy had very specific effects on grazing lands at a time when the region was also overrun by herds.

Direct Dialogue

There is no doubt that there will be a shortage of fodder next year. Minister Bator Diop reminded the farmers and shepherds with whom he had conducted a direct dialogue in order to familiarize himself with their complaints (cattle feed, provisions to fill the gap) of the government's interest in solving their problems. He reaffirmed that "they will never lack the support and the assistance of the government," for it has always been sensitive to their concerns. These were not just idle remarks, for millet is currently being distributed in the region.

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CSO: 3419/3

SEYCHELLES

SEYCHELLES SOLDIERS JAILED FOR ABORTIVE ISLAND MUTINY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 83 p 2

[Text]

VICTORIA. — An unspecified number of Seychelles Army non-commissioned officers and soldiers who took part in a mutiny on this Indian Ocean island republic last year have been sentenced to prison terms of up to 10 years, official sources said yesterday.

The sentences were passed on Thursday by civilian magistrate, Mr Vivekanand Alleeear, who chaired a four-man court-martial handling the mutiny in which nine people died.

The heaviest sentence was passed against the mutiny leader, Sergeant Nivard Vidot, who got 10 years.

Two privates were jailed for eight years

each; one got a five year sentence, while an unspecified number of soldiers received sentences of between 18 months and our years, with most of these sentences for three-year terms, the sources said.

Last month, a Defence Ministry communique in Victoria said all but eight of the soldiers accused of taking part in the mutiny, during which rebels seized a barracks and a radio station before being quashed by loyal forces, had been convicted.

Diplomats based in East Africa who carried out their own investigations into the events generally believe that about 75 soldiers faced charges of involvement in the mutiny which lasted 36 hours.

Mutiny in the Seychelles carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, and the sentences were generally considered to have been relatively lenient.

The mutineers said from their captured radio station at the time they were not trying to overthrow the Leftwing regime of President France-Albert René, but sought to protest against what they said were harsh barracks conditions.

The official sources reported that Mr Vivekanand told the accused before passing sentence that the court had taken into consideration their ages — between 18 and 30 — and the gravity of individual acts committed by each of them.

— Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 3400/54

CONSTITUTIONAL MOTION DIVIDES TUCSA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

TWO trade unions have threatened to resign from the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) if a controversial motion calling on the government to reconsider the new constitution is carried.

The motion, proposed by the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union (Micwu) yesterday at Tucsa's annual conference, notes that the new constitution "by its entrenchment of ethnicity and its exclusion of the black citizens of our country, carries the threat of further dividing an already divided society."

It calls on the government to "move boldly away from the ethnically and racially based practices of the past."

In a fiery debate both the Artisan Staff Association (ASA) and the Hotel Bar and Catering Trade Employees' Association, indicated they would resign from Tucsa if the motion was carried.

Secretary of the Hotel Bar and Catering Trade

Employees' Association, Mr Gopie Munsok, who is also a member of the President's Council, said he was not prepared to boycott the new Parliament.

"For years blacks were not allowed to be in Tucsa, but we used this organisation, although it was an ethnic institution to bring in blacks. If that tactic was good enough then why is it not good enough to get blacks into Parliament," said Mr Munsok.

He said his union supported his participation in the President's Council.

Secretary of the all-white Artisan Staff Association, Mr Jimmy Zurich, said he did not believe trade unions should be involved in politics.

"If this conference should now allow politics to enter this organisation, then the Artisan Staff Association has no option but to review its association with Tucsa," he said.

Mr Zurich appealed to the general-secretary of Micwu, Mr Des East, to withdraw the motion from the agenda and said if it were not withdrawn his union would vote against it.

Proposing the motion Mr East said even if the new constitution included blacks, it would still not be acceptable.

"The principles of the constitution will entrench ethnicity by the three racially exclusive houses," he said.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers said the proposed constitution affected South Africa's workers and it was crucial that it be debated within Tucsa. A card vote on the motion, where unions vote by secret ballot, has been called for, and the result was expected later yesterday.

(News by P Green, 122 St George's St, Cape Town).

REBEL RIGHTWING EDUCATORS OPPOSE CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Oct 83 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Excerpt]

A faction of Rightwing teachers and education academics, which met in secret at the weekend to reject the constitutional plan, has come out into the open.

Sources in teachers ranks said yesterday support for the embryo body of 80 was growing, mainly in Afrikaans medium school and they welcomed a legal opinion that they were entitled to express their opinions.

Strict secrecy was observed at Saturday's meeting at which, it was learnt yesterday, the plan was rejected on three main grounds.

These were that the draft failed to recognise the Holy Trinity; that it's "safeguards" to protect

the identity of race-orientated education were inadequate, and that it contained the potential to destroy traditional Afrikaans Christian national education.

The decision to come into the open was taken after legal counsel had made a study of the rights of teachers to identify with the issue.

Senior counsel, Mr W H Hartzenberg SC, with Mr S J Renke, reported to the meeting that their opinion was that the referendum was not a party political matter, in terms of the Transvaal Education Ordinance.

They said as teachers had full political rights, they were entitled to meet to discuss application of the constitution.

Yesterday the man who was chairman of the meeting, Dr Gert Jordaan, former rector of the Pretoriase Onderwyskollie, said he had presided after being approached by a group of teachers.

He denied the meeting was a "Conservative Party" gathering and said the meeting was called because teachers wanted to know more about the plan.

Prime mover behind the meeting, it is learnt, was Professor Carel Boshoff, former chief of the Broederbond and chairman of Sabra.

Others involved include Mr Andre van der Berg, Dr Boshoff, Mr Ben Vorster, Prof Theuns Verster, of Unisa, Prof Piet Dreyer, and Dr Kla-

sie Botes, former chairman of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging.

In a short statement, the meeting noted that the teachers present were fully aware of their responsibilities and had met as "Afrikaner teachers who love the children of our nation."

The constitutional plan was rejected specifically because, although it recognised the supremacy of God, it did not as such recognise the Holy Trinity.

It was not sufficient, it was decided, to write in that Christian values and civilised norms would be maintained if the Holy Trinity was not recognised.

A foundation stone of the spiritual existence of the Afrikaner was thus ignored.

Official Group Won't Comment

THE Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging (TO), yesterday refused to comment on a decision over the weekend by 80 Afrikaans speaking teachers

to reject the new constitution.

A TO spokesman reiterated his organisation's standpoint "that it disassociated itself from the

so-called teachers meeting on the new constitution that took place in Pretoria on Saturday."

The TO spokesman said it did not want to be

involved any further with any reaction to statements by this group of teachers.

He stressed the meeting took place outside the

ambit of the TO and that the TO was not involved in anyway.

The TO, in fact, indicated to its members not to get involved in any pol-

itical matter that could jeopardise the profession.

It was neither the policy of the TO to divide its ranks on such issues, nor to politicise the organisation, the spokesman said.

He pointed out the TO has previously rapped the Minister of National Education for addressing teachers in the Transvaal without acknowledging

the TO — the result of which was an understanding on further meetings where a politician addressed a group of teachers.

CSO: 3400/54

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN SUPPORT FOR NEW CONSTITUTION PREDICTED

MB301958 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The chairman of the South African Indian Council's Executive Committee, Mr (Arishand Rhajbanzi), said he believes that should the white electorate vote in favor of the proposed new constitution in the referendum of 2 November, the Indian community of South Africa will also support it. Addressing an international conference in Hamburg in West Germany, Mr (Rhajbanzi) said it was his opinion that if the referendum took place in a calm atmosphere, Indians would be prepared to give the constitutional proposals a fair trial. He said that if they were approved, it would be possible to begin building what he called a great road for all the South African population groups.

The proposed new constitution makes provision for an executive president and a prime minister and cabinet not associated with the legislature. The cabinet will be chosen by an electoral college of whites, coloreds, and Asians. The blacks will have their own autonomous local authorities.

In the meantime, the results of two surveys conducted by the Human Sciences Research Team of South Africa into the perceptions of Indian adults on the subject of constitutional change have indicated that the majority of the Indian community are prepared to support the new constitution. The surveys say that between 55 percent and 60 of the respondents were in favor of the new constitution.

CSO: 3400/64

SOUTH AFRICA

TUCSA MOVES TO BAN UNREGISTERED UNIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 83 p 17

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — A controversial call for a legal ban on unregistered trade unions was passed at the annual conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) in Port Elizabeth this week.

The motion was introduced by Mr Robbie Botha, general secretary of the Mine Surface Officials Association (MSOA), on the grounds that proposed legislation for the elimination of registration was reportedly in the pipeline.

He warned delegates that those collaborating with unregistered unions were nursing an "Infant Frankenstein" which would eventually devour its protectors.

Unregistered unions had increased in number, become more active and

presented a long-term threat to registered trade unions.

"It's an open secret that unregistered unions do not limit themselves to paid-up membership," he said.

Unregistered general unions would inevitably become "political mass movements" and chaos resulted when they tried to wean away members from established unions.

The resolution was strongly resisted by the South African Bank Employees Union (SABEU), the South African Boilermakers' Society and the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union (MICWU).

Mr A M Mokoka, chairman of the SABEU, said there were inherent evils and dangers in a resolution aimed at the dis-

advantaged sector of the population, comprising the bulk of unregistered unions.

"Tucsa is not the sole custodian of trade unionism in our country. This would drive a wedge into national trade union unity," he said.

The SA Boilermakers' Society said in a printed statement it was strongly opposed to the resolution, the "imbecility" of which was "only matched by its selfishness".

Mr Ike van der Watt, general secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, said he did not think Tucsa unions should feel threatened or resort to calling on the State to decide what was a trade union.

The resolution was accepted. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/54

SOUTH AFRICA

TUCSA RESOLUTION OPPOSING UNREGISTERED UNIONS ANGERS UNIONISTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Phil Mtimkulu]

[Text]

A RESOLUTION passed by the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) at their annual conference calling for unregistered trade unions to be outlawed has angered black trade unionists who view it as interference with the freedom of association.

The resolution, which was introduced by the Mine Surface Officials' Association, was passed by 125 votes to 27. It was strongly resisted by the South African Bank Employees' Union, the South African Boilermakers' Society and the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union. Mr A M Mokoka, who represented the bank employees at the conference, said Tucsa was not the sole custodian of trade unionism in South Africa.

Mr Piroshaw Camay, the general secretary of Tucsa, said the resolution went against freedom of

association. He said Tucsa was fast becoming more conservative and autocratic. "We hope that the Minister of Manpower will ignore the resolution," Mr Piroshaw said.

Mr Herbert Barnabas, of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), said his union had always maintained that unions which involved themselves with the Industrial Council tended to be toothless. "According to Section 78(1) of the Labour Relations Act a worker is free to join a trade union of his choice. Who are they to question that law?" he asked.

"The Tucsa resolution clearly shows where the organisation stands in regard to Government efforts to emasculate and control democratic trade unions which represent the true aspirations of the black working class," Mr Jeff Lengane of the Insurance Assurance Workers' Union of South Africa, said.

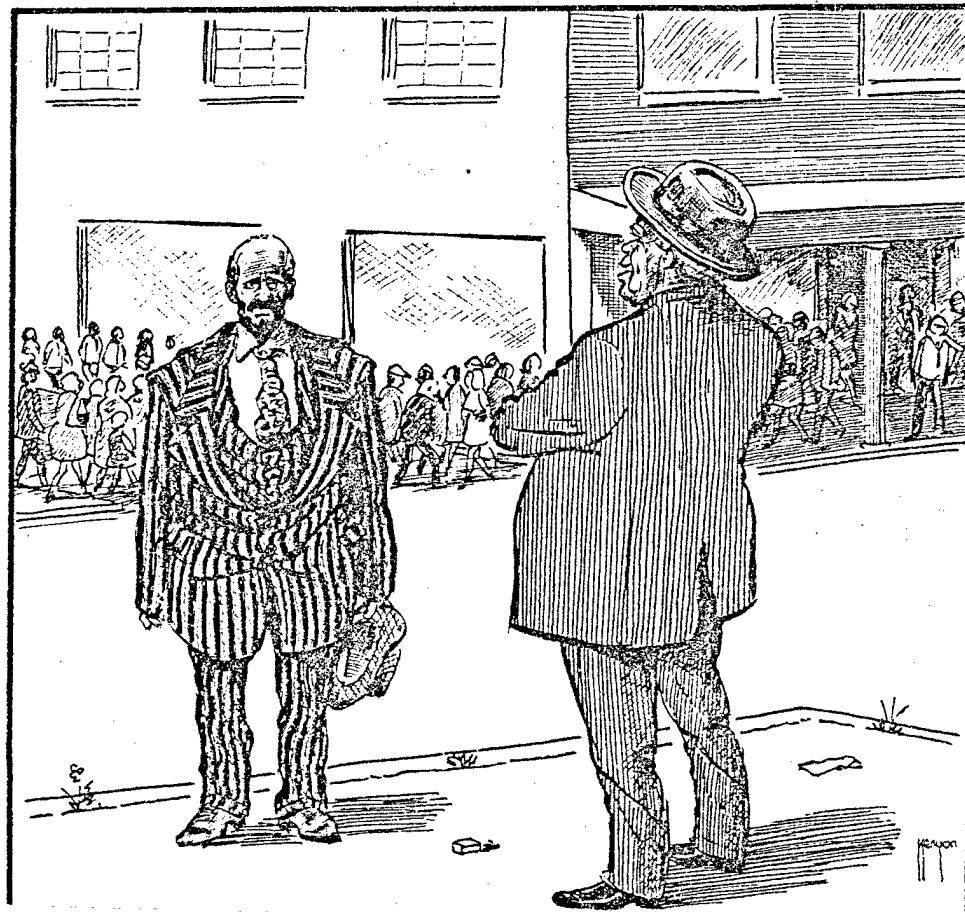
CSO: 3400/54

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM PLAN RIDICULED

Durban DAILY DISPATCH in English 19 Sep 83 p 8

[Text]



"Those high-pressure salesmen sold you a three-piece suit that fits like a new constitution..."

CSO: 3400/54

MAIN PROS, CONS OF REFERENDUM VOTE LISTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 83 p 11

[Text]

Arguments in favour of and against the new constitution are being propounded around the country. To enable readers clearly to identify the arguments being used by politicians, The Star will periodically publish details of those currently fashionable. The Star's Political Correspondent, Peter Sullivan, presents the first list.

YOU SHOULD VOTE

"NO" BECAUSE . . .

- The new constitution excludes blacks.
- This constitution was drawn up by only one political party, whereas it should represent the rules by which all parties agree to act.
- It is badly drafted, unworkable, misshapen, a legal mess.
- The three-house Parliament will triple bureaucracy, over-enlarge the civil service, create extra red tape, cost more in taxes to pay more MPs.
- Parliament's sovereignty is given away to the State President and the President's Council.
- The black majority will become justifiably angry at the "ganging up" of whites, coloured people and Indians.
- A 'yes' vote would squander a good opportunity to get a really workable constitution.
- Apartheid will be entrenched in the constitution for the first time.
- Consensus government cannot work in a South African context; Indians and coloured people will eventually opt out.
- The State President's powers are too vast; nobody should be entrusted with so much power.

YOU SHOULD VOTE

"YES" BECAUSE . . .

- It is a step in the right direction.
- Coloured and Indian people are given real political rights for the first time.
- Self-determination for all people will be protected.
- Blacks have a different constitutional path, and urban blacks' political rights are being examined by a Cabinet Committee.
- The new constitution is a moderate one, thrashed out in many hours of negotiation, and avoids the extremes of radicalism, both left and right.
- A "no" vote will create confusion as nobody will know whether you favour more or less reform.
- No other party proposes any alternative to the new constitution.
- This is the only opportunity whites will get to change the system peacefully.
- A "no" vote will mean the status quo is retained whereas all political parties agree change is needed.
- This is only the beginning — a constitution is not rigid, so this one will also be changed if the times demand it.
- Foreign countries will see a 'no' vote as a backward step and investors will withhold funds.

SOUTH AFRICA

VAN SLABBERT ADDRESSES BUSINESSMEN'S GROUP

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Sep 83 p 11

[Article by Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert]

[Text]

PERMIT ME, as a "no" voter, to also speculate as plausibly as possible on the consequences of a "yes" vote being successful.

In the first instance, there can be no doubt that the "English vote" would be the crucial factor bringing it about. This is what the surveys and polls indicate at present.

By saying this I am not saying that those English who vote "yes" have mala fides in doing so. Most of them would no doubt do so with the best of intentions.

But it is ironical that this section of the voting public, which has been politically impotent for so long, holds the balance of power in determining the result on November 2.

Secondly, a successful "yes" vote would introduce a period of implementation of a new Constitution which will drain valuable energy and resources away from other urgent areas of reform.

A great many vested interests and personal reputations are at stake, and therefore every effort will be made to make an unwieldy and unworkable Constitution as workable as possible.

This period of implementation would involve at least the following stages:

● Soliciting some credible minimal coloured and Asian support. Even now we have no idea when and how the

Government intends testing coloured and Asian support.

This is the first major dilemma after November 2. Whatever method is going to be used, present indications are not very encouraging for the new Constitution to say the least.

● Assuming some kind of coloured and Asian involvement, the next stage must be the creation of a physical infrastructure where these racially segregated Houses of the same Parliament are going to sit.

Some well-intentioned "yes" voters are actually under the impression that we are all going to be in the same building and Assembly.

In terms of the Constitution the latter is not possible and the former not physically feasible at this stage.

● The next step is the first operational phase, i.e., testing the new system and, as it were, trying to get it on track.

I think it is not unreasonable to assume that all this should take a minimum of three-and-a-half to four years, by which time black urbanisation would have increased by approximately 15%.

Of course, this Constitution does not, as Mr Heunis points out, "address" itself to this problem.

● Which brings me to the third point, and that is: whatever the good intentions of the "yes" voter, his vote will be seen by blacks as a "no" to

their right of being citizens of South Africa.

I am not alone in saying this (although I believe it to be absolutely true in its consequences); one moderate black leader after the other has tried to make this message heard with an almost desperate urgency.

Ever since I entered politics I have repeatedly and often said that there is only one constitutional issue of major consequence in South Africa, and that is that the manner in which black South African citizenship is settled will determine the prospects and extent of violence or relatively peaceful stability in South Africa.

Throughout the entire Constitutional debate, Government spokesman after Government spokesman has been unswerving in maintaining that black constitutional development has to follow another constitutional path.

That path means for blacks: homelands, pass laws, the status of migrant guest workers in the land of their birth and no South African citizenship.

A successful "yes" on November 2 would mean the perpetuation of exactly this for the vast majority of blacks.

There is no doubt in my mind that this must increase the potential for racial conflict in our society.

● Finally, and I am particularly mindful of the nature of my audience when I say this,

a successful "yes" vote will give ideological momentum to anti-free enterprise movements amongst the politically conscious black group.

If you do not believe me read the speeches and papers delivered at the national Forum and UDF meetings.

As one black leader said to me with devastating simplicity: "The preamble of the Constitution says a national goal is 'to further private initiative and effective competition' but the content of the constitution says: 'No blacks allowed'; where does this leave me when I am confronted by the radicals?"

It has long been a favourite argument of neo-Marxist intellectuals that there is a clear correspondence of interest between capitalism and apartheid or separate development.

There have been valiant attempts to dispel the fallacies behind such arguments.

This new Constitution gives credibility to many of those arguments.

I sincerely believe that businessmen, in particular, would do well to reflect very seriously on what their perceived role will be by actively promoting a "yes" vote on November 2.

It is shortsighted and dangerous to limit this Constitutional debate to an all-white party political affair. We must see it in a much broader context.

I fear I have sorely tested your patience in taking such a long time to state my case. Let me sum up:

- I have warned you to be cautious of the confidence of politicians and invited you to listen critically to what I have to say, as well as to the views of my opponents.
- I have tried to illustrate some of the very real dangers that society faces when it goes through a process of reform.
- I have also tried to illustrate how this new Constitution, as well as some aspects of the debate surrounding it, are actually leading us toward the very dangers we

have to avoid if we are going to have successful reform.

- I have, in motivating why I believe in a "no" vote is in our country's interest, tried to do two things:

Firstly, to base my speculation on available evidence as to trends and developments currently taking place in our society; and

Secondly, to relate my Constitutional objections directly to the contents of the legislation that is supposed to become our new Constitution.

- I have also tried to demonstrate that the most popular arguments in favour of a "yes" vote cannot be supported either by the available evi-

dence or by the contents of the Constitution.

In conclusion, let me repeat a simple point.

The outcome of the referendum on November 2 is not in the hands of Andries Treurnicht or even the National Party. It is going to be determined by the English-speaking voter of South Africa.

As Mr Owen Horwood said in Parliament: "He (the English voter) has come in from the cold and is never going to look back".

That may very well be so and I, for one, would welcome it.

But the wisdom, foresight and intelligence with which

this voter votes on November 2 is going to have a decisive impact on what we can all look forward to in our country.

Successful constitutional change is dependent on white initiative and the quality of black response to it. By "black" I mean all those who are not classified "white".

On November 2 the white initiative reaches a crucial stage. The next stage will be determined by the quality of black response to that initiative.

We cannot divorce the outcome on November 2 from that response.

CSO: 3400/54

SASOL 2 FUTURE STILL IN THE OFFING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 83 p 25

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

INVESTIGATIONS
regarding the acquisition of the rest of Sasol 2 from the Government are still going on, chairman Dawid de Villiers says in his annual report. He fails however, to give any further details of whether the company will come to the market shortly to raise the necessary funds.

Mr De Villiers forecasts a dividend growth of about 12,5 percent for the 1984 financial year. He said this growth, envisaged in the 1979 prospective, "should not be in danger in the products following the lower international oil price.

The profitability of the three coal based operations will be significantly effected by the lower prices, but further expected increases in output, mainly as Sasol 3, will hopefully compensate for adverse effects.

For the past financial year Sasol declared a total dividend of 28c a share, with the result that shareholders this year can look forward to a dividend of

at least 32c a share. At yesterday's closing price of 440c, it gives a prospective yield of 7,3 percent.

Mr De Villiers says with Sasol 2 and Sasol 3 now in normal commercial production, management attention and technical knowhow will increasingly be focused on debottlenecking and optimisation of existing operations over the next few years.

"It is in these areas where relatively small investments can lead to significant increases in final product output and hence contribute to our country's energy independence," he says.

He makes it clear that Sasol will not undertake any large oil-from-coal projects in the next few years. "Hopefully the incentives envisaged by the Government will in the interim lead to at least one meaningful synthetic fuel project being undertaken by another South African group," he says.

He says the fact that Sasol is now a private sector company also forced it in the past financial year to review its connection with Soekor, which is fi-

nanced 100 percent with State funds. The result was that it withdrew completely from Soekor.

Mr De Villiers says one of the highlights of the past financial year was "the extraordinarily successful commissioning of Sasol 3."

Construction accounts had now been closed and a saving of R19-million was effected on the original capital budget figure of R3 276-million.

Commenting on Secunda Collieries, he says: "I predict that the exceptionally rapid build-up of coal production at the collieries will be regarded for many years as one of the great achievements of South African coal mining" (coal production at these collieries were increased to 27 million tons a year by January this year).

He says the capital vote for the establishment of the Secunda mines had now been closed, and the work had been completed within the budget of R513-million.

CHRIS HEUNIS SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR WESTERN CAPE

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 17 Sep 83 p 12

[Article by Robert Greig]

[Text]

AN optimistic picture of the Western Cape's economic future, especially in tourism and in exporting, was drawn yesterday by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, at the general meeting of Wesgro in the City.

Wesgro is the association for the promotion of the Western Cape's economic growth.

Mr Heunis said that the region's growth rate of 3,5 percent achieved in the seventies, though marginally lower than the national figure of 3,9 percent, testified to the region's ability "to overcome some of its natural locational disadvantages".

Growth

"As for the eighties, I have good reason to believe that it lies within the potential of the Western Cape to equal or even surpass the growth performance envisaged for the country as a whole."

He said that the Western Cape's advantages included:

● Trained labour.

Referring to the Erika Theron commission's recommendation that coloured people should fill the gap between the

oversupply of unskilled and the need for skilled labour, Mr Heunis said that in the Cape Metropolitan area 63,2 percent were employed in semi-skilled jobs, compared to the 53,4 percent in the rest of the Republic.

He added: "The coloured population in general, and in the Western Cape in particular, has to a large extent already achieved the basic educational level required for technical and other training.

Apprentices

Nearly 67 percent of all apprentices indentured nationally in 1982, whites and coloured people, came from the Cape Metropolitan area.

● Its position in relation to foreign markets:

Mr Heunis said that Cape Town's and Port Elizabeth's growth had lagged behind inland regions' for many reasons.

One was an import-replacement policy which favoured the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area. But this was changing.

"We have, I believe, now reached a stage in our development, main-

ly because of the size of our local markets, where an increasing emphasis will have to be placed on an export-oriented industrial development."

● An economic and social infrastructure to support future growth; a secured water supply; and, in future, through the Koeberg nuclear plant, a secure electricity supply.

● A tourist industry with the potential to generate income and foreign exchange for the country and the region.

Advantages

Given the Western Cape's advantages, Mr Heunis believed that the Western Cape could "compete effectively with other parts of the country in attracting export-oriented industries".

● Businessmen at the Wesgro meeting were urged to vote "Yes" in the November constitutional referendum by the chairman of Xactics, Mr Hymie Meyerson, yesterday.

Mr Meyerson rose at the end of the morning's proceedings, after Mr Heunis had spoken.

He introduced himself as the winner of the

Marketing Man of the Year award.

He then told delegates that a "negative vote" in the forthcoming referendum would mean "economic destruction" and urged them to vote "Yes".

There was no reaction from the delegates.

Some points from the Wesgro general meeting:

On the future of the Western Cape's economy:

● The superior labour force in the Western Cape should attract hi-tech industries to the area.

"We have already attracted some considerable development in the sphere of electronics...there would seem to be scope for the development of further expansion of light metal products and light engineering." — Dr R E Bishton, vice-chamber, Cape Chamber of Industries.

● Tourism:

"Last year for the first time more South Africans visited Cape Town than did overseas visitors.

"Cape Town features high on the list of tourist priorities and is attracting an even greater share of those overseas visitors."

SOUTH AFRICA

NDEBELES WANT TO SECEDE FROM LEBOWA, BOPHUTHATSWANA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Sep 83 p 6

[Text]

A SECTION of South Africa's smallest ethnic group, the Ndebele, are to ask the Government to allow them to secede from Lebowa and Bophuthatswana homelands and to be formed into an autonomous territorial government.

The section consists of northern Ndebele from Potgietersrus and southern Ndebele from Hammanskraal who are recognised by the South African Government as citizens of Lebowa and Bophuthatswana respectively.

A Press conference held in Johannesburg at the weekend was told that the two groups have elected an action committee which is planning to discuss the secession issue with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

A spokesman for the committee, who would not be named for fear of victimisation by the Lebowa government, said numerous attempts have been made over the past 14 years to secure a meeting with Government officials and that these have been ignored.

He said the Ndebele tribe in South Africa has been divided into three groups. The smallest of the three in KwaNdebele, under the leadership of Mr Simon Skosana, was the only group the Government was prepared to talk to and were presently negotiating independence from Pretoria.

He said the Ndebele groups he was representing objected to being ruled by other ethnic groups and that a letter was to be sent to the

Minister stating their feelings about living under Lebowa and Bophuthatswana rule and why they want to secede from the two homelands.

The land where the so-called northern and southern Ndebele live is still under Pretoria's control, but the people living there are governed by the homelands.

"Then there is a third group in KwaNdebele near Groblersdal. This is a minority section of the Ndebele tribe and it is the only group the Government is prepared to talk to.

"As it is, independence talks are in progress and we believe that if whatever is discussed with the Government is discussed in the name of all Ndebeles in this country, we also want to be consulted," said the spokesman.

CSO: 3400/54

SOUTH AFRICA

CUBAN INVOLVEMENT, PRESENCE IN ANGOLA CHALLENGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "More Cubans?"]

[Text] IT DOESN'T look as if the Cubans are going to get out of Angola. In fact, they are threatening to send in more troops.

The reason for this is obvious. Unita is giving the MPLA a torrid time, getting to within 160 km of the capital, Luanda.

Unita claims that in its recent big offensive, more than 2 000 Government and Cuban troops were killed and that its next move will be a push on Luanda itself.

The Angolan Government therefore looks to the Cubans to save it, as it has done these past few years.

Not that the Cubans have been a very effective force. They tend to evade combat rather than engage in any extensive military operations.

Where Unita has come up against the Cubans, it is the Cubans who have had the worst of the encounters (the latest Cuban casualties are put at 349 dead).

But the Cubans do man Sam missile installations and other sophisticated defences that cut down the manoeuvrability of opposing planes and forces, and their presence does help the morale of the Government troops, which has been lowered by Unita successes and the long-drawn-out nature of the civil and border wars.

In June it was reported that the United States and Angola had reached a substantial measure of agreement on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops.

Some American State Department officials even predicted a total pullout of the Cubans by the end of this year.

However, the more successful Unita is, the less likely that there will be a Cuban withdrawal.

The Angolan Foreign Minister declared a few days ago that Cuban troops would stay in Angola until South Africa halted all aggression against Angola and ended its aid to Unita, and until the peace plan for South West Africa was implemented.

The Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister then announced that the Cuban Government would be very sympathetic to a request from Angola for more troops.

Since the United States and South Africa insist on a Cuban withdrawal as a condition for a settlement of the South West African dispute, it looks very much as if the issue is deadlocked again.

The Angolan Government is really in a no-win situation.

No withdrawal means no South West African settlement and no peace on the border.

A withdrawal means the likely collapse of the Government under Unita military pressure.

As for the Cubans, it has always been a mystery to us that Fidel Castro can continue to sacrifice the lives of his soldiers in a continent so remote from Cuba and with which Cuba has no historic, trade or cultural ties.

It's like sending South Africans to fight in Central America for a cause and in an area where we have no direct interest.

Our countrymen would not stand for it.

Perhaps the Cubans one day will realise the terrible and needless loss of Cuban lives to maintain the fiction of Cuban power in Africa.

As for Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, we think he is being his usual aggressive self by calling on the international community to support the use of force

against South Africa over the South West African issue. Force now appeared to be the only way to end South Africa's "intransigence", he said, and Swapo should be supported by UN member-States in its guerrilla war against South African troops. Mr Mugabe should take care. He already complains that South Africa is destabilising Zimbabwe and other neighbours.

But if he wants the whole subcontinent to go up in flames, then he should go ahead with his idea of escalating the border war.

Zimbabwe, we are sure, would be among the first to suffer.

The real scenario for peace should be: Cubans out of Angola, a settlement in South West Africa, and an Angolan government of reconciliation of which Unita is a major part.

CSO: 3400/54

SLABBERT-BUTHELEZI ALLIANCE SCORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "A Blunder"]

[Text] WE WARNED the Progressive Federal Party that its "loose alliance" with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement in opposition to the constitution would be used against it by the National Party.

And it has been the Prime Minister himself who has lashed out against the PFP.

Mr Botha said the Opposition leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, was "irresponsible", he was "playing with fire" in his alliance with Chief Buthelezi, and he should come to his senses before it was too late.

"You are on a slippery path," Mr Botha warned Dr Slabbert. "We will not allow you to intimidate White South Africa."

This kind of attack was predictable, considering that the referendum is among Whites and any linkage of the PFP with the Blacks in a "No" movement was bound to invoke strong feelings in and outside the Nationalist camp.

Besides, it is good Nationalist political propaganda to make the PFP out to be allies not only of the Conservative and Herstigte Nasionale Parties but also of the Blacks.

At the same time, this helps to denigrate the two Right-wing parties as being in the same "No" camp as a liberal party like the PFP which has formed an alliance with Chief Buthelezi.

The political naivete of Dr Slabbert is par for the course. The PFP didn't take part in the President's Council and earned itself the title of a boycott party.

Besides that, it took no part in formulating the constitutional proposals which, although they are basically the policy of the National Party, were discussed initially by the President's Council.

Now Dr Slabbert has committed the political gaffe of being openly linked with Inkatha in rejection of the constitution.

Not that we expect the Blacks to be silent on the constitution just because the referendum is being held among the Whites.

The constitutional plan crucially affects them because of their very exclusion from it.

We expect them to express their condemnation. We expect Chief Buthelezi to voice his outright rejection.

In doing so, his views may coincide with those of the PFP's and vice versa.

However, we do not think it either desirable, or politically wise, for the PFP to link up with Inkatha or any other Black organisation, loosely or in any other form of alliance, on this issue.

In his reply to the Prime Minister's attack, Dr Slabbert accused Mr Botha, in turn, of playing with fire by making Black exclusion a condition of Coloured and Indian inclusion in the constitution.

However, in the emotion-packed referendum atmosphere, Dr Slabbert is not going to explain away his "loose alliance" with Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha by such arguments.

The Nationalists have also been attacking Dr Slabbert for his tacit acceptance of the United Democratic Front, the multiracial Left-wing anti-Government organisation which has similarities to the Congress Alliance of the fifties.

The UDF, he said after its founding, was a very important and significant development which the Government would ignore at its own and South Africa's peril.

The UDF's publicity secretary has now told a Nationalist newspaper that the UDF is not at all inclined to form an alliance with the PFP or accept the PFP as a member-organisation.

"We are a non-racial organisation which wants a united South Africa. Unless the PFP abandons its ideal of a geographical federation, it is unacceptable to us," he said.

The PFP's link with an "ethnic body" like Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement could also create serious problems.

The Progreds will have to realise that in the new situation in which the country finds itself, the Whites cannot talk for any other races except themselves.

Nor, for that matter, can they form alliances with any other races without imperilling their own credibility in White politics.

CSO: 3400/54

SOUTH AFRICA

GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS AT POTCHEFSTROOM UNIVERSITY

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 14 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] THE organization of the 20th Geological Congress of the Geological Society of South Africa is at present well on course.

The Congress, which will be known as Geokongres 84, is being organized through the combined efforts of the Department of Geology of the Potchefstroom University for C.H.E., the Western Transvaal Branch and the Specialist Divisions of the Geological Society of South Africa.

Dates are from July 9-13 1984 and the venue will be the campus of the Potchefstroom University for C.H.D.

The technical programme being planned comprises a number of symposia on the following subjects:

- Facies analysis through the ages
- Groundwater
- Mineralogy and Petrology
- Geostatistics: Principles and applications.

In addition there will be:

- An open session
- A poster display.

The congress will officially be opened by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr P du Plessis and the Principal of the Potchefstroom University for C.H.E., Prof T van der Wal, will welcome guests.

The possibility of having two presidential addresses being delivered at the Congress is not excluded as Dr Wessel van Wyk, past president of the Geological Society of South Africa 1981/82 as well as Mr Derick Kyle, consulting geologist Anglo-Vaal and president for 1984, will probably make use of this occasion to present their presidential addresses.

Although the Congress will mainly be a Southern African event, the possibility of having guests speakers from overseas is not excluded.

In addition to scientific papers being presented in this manner, commercial displays will also be welcomed.

In order to assess the demand for such facilities forms should be posted to the organizers as soon as possible but not later than October 31 of this year.

CSO: 3400/10

SOUTH AFRICA

SEAWEED RESEARCH TO BEGIN ON EAST CAPE COAST

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 8 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] EAST LONDON--Research into the harvesting of seaweed and its effects on the ecology is to be undertaken along the Eastern Cape coast, starting at the end of this month.

This follows concern by individuals, organisations and local authorities at the possible damage to sea-coastal ecology by commercial interests.

Permits to gather seaweed are issued by the Department of Environment Affairs (marine development branch).

Beacon Bay Municipality has been among local authorities that has voiced disquiet over commercial harvesting of seaweed.

The town clerk, Mr P. M. Gerber, said in a statement that one of the main objections to harvesting has been that local authorities were not always consulted or told permits had been issued.

Mr Gerber pointed out that research in the area would be carried out under the control of Mr R. Simons, of the research unit of the marine branch of the department.

A Butterworth company has a permit to harvest seaweed in the area from April 1983 to March 1988, Mr Gerber said.

Mr Simons and Mr A. Slater (exploitation control section) said in a report that the coast of South Africa had been divided into 17 seaweed exploitation areas.

Concession permits contained stringent conditions and monitoring procedures.

On the harvesting of kelp they said that by a series of trials and analyses of results they had now reached an advanced stage (it had taken about 13 years to arrive at the point) where four parallel schemes were being implemented on the basis that harvesting is confined to 30 m wide strips separated either by 30 m or 10 m hedgerows, and would recur either at 18-month or 30-month intervals.

All plants shorter than 500 mm (stalk only) or half the depth of water in which they were growing, whichever is the longer, may not be harvested. By these means mature stocks are assured and dependent animals protected.

VOICE-ACTIVATED COMPUTERS DEMONSTRATED

Johannesburg BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] THE big breakthrough of voice-activated computing has reached South Africa.

It will be demonstrated for the first time at the Business Efficiency Exhibition (Bexa) which opens this week.

It is available on the Texas Instruments (TI) professional computer being launched at Bexa for which the local distributors are Computer Sciences and Metlionics.

One of only four prototype boards produced to date at TI's headquarters in the US is being flown to Johannesburg specially for the exhibition.

TI has been at the forefront in speech technology, and it comes as no surprise that it has been the first to get it off the ground.

Just consider some of the potential applications:

--In banking: using an automatic teller machine, giving instructions verbally on the machine instead of having to key in the information.

--In the office: for electronic mail for the mutual convenience of both sender and receiver of messages.

--In the home or office: for security access control.

--In industry: for process control where a series of verbal instructions may be programmed into the computer to suit a variety of circumstances.

--In hotels: for inputting reservations or transmitting "wake-up" calls.

"The list of potential uses is endless. The whole concept is quite frightening as well as exciting. Until I see it I can hardly believe it," says Mike Myerscough, marketing manager for Computer Sciences' communications and terminals division.

Voice signals can also be integrated into applications packages where they can be coded to perform specific functions within the context of the programme.

In a Multiplan package, for example, a specific value would be attached to the terms "What if?", "sales", "increase", etc in accordance with the functions of these words in the package itself.

CSO: 3400/10

DE VILLIERS PLEADS FOR 'YES' REFERENDUM VOTE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Div's Plea"]

[Text] THE referendum on the constitution has brought out of retirement Sir De Villiers Graaff, former leader of the United Party, a man who was much respected in his time as Leader of the Opposition.

Sir De Villiers appeared at the Transvaal congress of the New Republic Party (formed from the rump of the United Party) to plead for a "Yes" vote.

He was preaching to the converted, since the NRP has already announced it supports the constitution.

More than that, it is working with the NP in Natal to muster the greatest number of "Yes" votes it can.

Nevertheless, the NRP has been a waning political force and lacks conviction.

Sir De Villiers Graaff, on the other hand, still has a nostalgic appeal to former United Party supporters, reminding them of the days when their party was the Official Opposition in Parliament.

His voice on the side of a "Yes" vote will therefore have its influence.

And it will be reinforced by the voices of people like Dr Frans Cronje, at one time national treasurer of the United Party and in his day one of Sir De Villiers Graaff's right-hand men.

Dr Cronje is openly in favour of a "Yes" vote and is using his influence as a banker and financier to persuade other businessmen to come out publicly in favour of the constitution.

Sir De Villiers suggests the NRP should put six questions to voters, all rather simplistic. For example, "Are you satisfied with the present position or do you want reform?" "In the

new deal are Coloureds getting something they don't have at present?" (to which he supplies the answer: "We know they are"). A similar question involves the Indians, with a similar answer.

Two other questions are couched in ways to suggest that the Blacks have not lost anything and that, once the process of reform starts, it will engender its own momentum.

The final question is: "How do you think a 'No' vote is going to be interpreted in the outside world?"

In answering that, Sir De Villiers refers to the flight of capital from South Africa after Sharpeville and asks: "What do you think will happen when financiers abroad interpret a 'No' vote as meaning that we are not prepared to take the small step forward which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is recommending we take?"

Sir De Villiers sees the constitution as part of an evolutionary process which could lead to a better future for everybody in South Africa.

No doubt there will be people who will resent Sir De Villiers's reappearance in the political arena after such a long silence.

Others will consider him an elder statesmen, retired, and one whose voice should be heard on the crucial issue of whether to support or reject the constitution.

The NRP itself seems so keen to make its contribution to the "Yes" vote that it will blur its own image among voters.

But it is a chance it seems prepared to take. The leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, told the congress that acceptance of the new constitution will begin the process of negotiation between Whites, Coloureds and Indians with

Blacks to determine a common destiny for all South Africans.

Support for the new dispensation and participation in it will put the NRP in a position to influence future events, he claims.

"We will be in a position to push for new negotiations to accommodate non-homeland Blacks and to get changed those things we still think have to be improved in the new system."

Somehow, we doubt whether the NRP will have the influence it thinks it will have, especially as the Opposition will not play any major role in the new dispensation.

We have said it before — and we repeat it now — that the constitution and referendum are bringing about strange alliances.

Not least of them is that between the NRP and the NP.

CSO: 3400/54

PRO-MANDELA GROUP TO CONTEST BAN ON MEETINGS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] THE campaign for Nelson Mandela's release could take a dramatic turn this week when members of the Release Mandela Committee (RMC) go to court to challenge the legality of the banning of two meetings at which the campaign was to have been launched.

The decision to take the matter to the Supreme Court was taken at the weekend in Petersburg, after the magistrate of Thabamopo banned a meeting which was to have been held at the University of the North on Saturday afternoon.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the RMC and Mr Tiego Mosenke, president of the Black Students' Society at the University of Witwatersrand, were billed as speakers at the meeting.

On Friday afternoon, all gatherings except church gatherings were banned throughout the Thabamopo district from 6pm on Friday to 6pm on Sunday, on the grounds that the gather-

ings could provoke unrest in the area.

This was the second time in a month that a meeting to launch the Free Mandela Campaign was banned. The first ban was on a mass rally scheduled for September 4 at Regina Mundi Church in Soweto.

Yesterday, students at the university were planning to hold the meeting shortly after the expiry of the banning order at 6pm.

Mr Aubrey Mokoena, publicity secretary of the RMC, said the RMC was convinced that unless something was done, the government would not allow free expression of the people's feelings about the continued incarceration of Nelson Mandela.

He said the legality of the banning had to be tested before a court of law because it seemed that meetings could be banned at the pleasure of government officials or on the strength of imagined and unsubstantiated fears that the meetings provoke unrest.

"We just don't know the grounds on which this ridiculous conclusion was reached and I want to tell you now that we are not going to allow this sort of thing to go unchallenged."

Rally

"We are currently planning to hold a mass rally for the national launching of the campaign in Soweto and there is no doubt the rally is already doomed by another ban."

"This is improper and most probably illegal. If anybody believes that we have riotous intentions in what we do, why make clandestine approaches to the magistrate without giving us an opportunity to oppose those unfounded beliefs?" asked Mr Mokoena.

He went on to say that it had been argued in the past that political gatherings, no matter how peaceful they may be, ended in chaos because people tend to be agitated by the presence of police at such gatherings.

Anger

"To prove this," he said, "look at the launching of the United Democratic Front held at the country's legislative capital where 12 000 were virtually standing on each other's heads."

"Those people were brought together by their anger against the government's unjust laws and the constitutional proposals which are polarising this country's race groups, but their anger did not drive them to rioting."

"I have no doubt that order was maintained by the absence or the low profile kept by the police and if they were to do likewise at the Release Mandela meetings, there would be no disorder at all."

"It should be acknowledged that the forces of resistance by the people are causing panic in the corridors of power in Pretoria and that this is the reason for the unrealistic reaction to innocent pleas for the release of the people's leaders from morally unjustified incarceration," Mr Mokoena said.

CISKEI PARENTS SAY CHILDREN COLLECTED, BEATEN

MB070822 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Boycotting Mdantsane school children are being beaten up by vigilante groups. That is the latest shock claim about conditions in the troubled Ciskei Township. The claim comes in a statement released by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and the Detainees Support Committee. The statement says the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party gave parents an ultimatum to send their children back to school on Monday. The statement says the boycott continued, and that vigilantes rounded up children and severely assaulted them. The two support bodies call for an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the situation in the township.

Earlier this week a report by Johannesburg researcher Nicholas Haysom made wide ranging allegations of torture against vigilante groups operating in Ciskei. And Ciskei security chief says claims that 90 people have been killed in Mdantsane are utter fabrication. (Zebulon Makazeni) was commenting on a claim in Haysom's report. (Makazeni) says only seven people were shot dead by Ciskeian police when they opened fire in self-defense. He says atrocities by vigilante groups are not known to police.

In another development, Border Chamber of Industries' head (David Saunders) says there has been violence against bus boycotters by supporters of the Ciskei president, Lennox Sebe. However, he denies charges in Haysom's report that many employers in East London are indifferent to the plight of workers living in nearby Mdantsane.

CSO: 3400/64

LAWYER CLAIMS CISKEI ALTERED CASE AGAINST GENERAL MINNAAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Stephane Bothma]

[Text] THE CISKEI Government had changed initial allegations of political offences against Major-General Taillefer Minnaar to better its chances of having him extradited to Ciskei.

Mr Dennis Kuny, SC made this claim when appearing for Gen Minnaar at an extradition hearing in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court, yesterday he argued that the initial alleged offences by Gen Minnaar had been changed in that the chances of him being extradited could have been weakened if the alleged offences had a political atmosphere.

Mr Kuny referred to affidavits handed in to the Supreme Court of the Ciskei shortly after Gen Minnaar was arrested under the security Act of Ciskei.

Political

Affidavits by Ciskeian officials stated that "they had reason to believe that Minnaar intended, or planned, offences of terrorism and subversion".

Mr Kuny argued that the charges without any political atmosphere had been instituted after the General left the jurisdiction of the Ciskei in order to get him back.

Arms

According to documents handed in at the extradition hearing Gen Minnaar is charged with ten counts of illegal possession of arms, ammunition and explosives.

The Ciskeian Government alleges that the General had been in possession of an M-57 mortar, about 2 000 rounds of

ammunition, an automatic-pistol, anti-personnel mines, an UZI submachine pistol and more.

Mr Kuny said that Gen Minnaar either had licences for the arms or possessed them in his capacity as former state security adviser to the Ciskei.

"The other arms and ammunition mentioned on the indictment, have been wrongly described and therefore cannot exist."

Mr Kuny said that if the court found that the General should be extradited, the Minister of Justice could still reject the extradition application if politics played a role.

"Although the Ciskei had known that Gen Minnaar was part of the Defence Force, no reference of his rank or his position in Ciskei was made in the

charges he would face if he is extradited," Mr Kuny argued.

There had been uncontradicted evidence before the court that the ammunition and arms had been held by him for the purpose of national security and State defence.

The hearing was postponed to December when Mr Johan de Jager will argue for the State.

Less strict

Gen Minnaar's bail of R10 000 was extended and the court ruled that the bail conditions would not continue to be so strict. He would not be restricted to the Pretoria-Johannesburg/Randburg area but he would still have to report to a police station daily.

Mr A C Klopper was on the bench.

CSO: 3400/54

CISKEI, TRANSKEI 'WAR OF WORDS' SLAMMED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Adding Insult to Injury"]

[Text] WHILE it is somewhat late in the day for the president of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima to cast doubt on the legitimacy of homeland independence, the war of words between the Ciskei and the Transkei is political buffoonery at its worst.

The statements made by Chief Matanzima on the legitimacy of independence is as ridiculous as the response by the Ciskei government about atrocities in the two countries. It is the worst case of the kettle calling the pot black.

The Ciskei's Foreign Minister Mr B N Pityi accuses Chief Matazima of trying to be the champion of black liberation, a most extraordinary kind of thing to level against a man who is generally considered a sell-out by most blacks. Mr Pityi adds that the Transkei was inciting father against son, mother against daughter, something that has been happening right under Mr Pityi's nose in this country.

The families at the top of the power structure in the Ciskei are at one another's throats as we speak. The Ciskei, let it not be forgotten, split the Xhosa nation in two when it took on this bogus independence. So who is Mr Pityi to tell Chief Matanzima about this? But the man goes even further.

He talks about atrocities in a country being its domestic affair and

then says he shudders at the kind of terrible things happening to people in Chief Matanzima's country. If memory serves us well there is a notorious stadium in Mdantsane this very moment that has all the elements of a concentration camp, and Mr Pityi should be ashamed of himself at this duplicitous drivel.

Mr Matanzima's call to blacks to form a federal parliament is plain silly. Does the president of the Transkei wish to tell us that the headquarters for this parliament would be in Umtata? If that is so, then we think we should be told.

He cheerfully tells journalists about white invaders exploiting the blacks and all kinds of extraordinary things. The man must have a very short memory. He is among those who sat with the very same "invaders" when the birth-right of most Xhosas was Nicodemously signed away in Umtata. It is perhaps the height of double-talk for him to accuse his co-conspirators at this late hour. This is also part of the most extraordinary piece of rhetoric we have heard in many a day.

If the situation in the two countries was not so dangerous and if the suffering these men have perpetrated was not so awful, we would have regarded them as capital clowns. They are making a man like

Idi Amin look something of a great diplomat.

The final insult to us all is for Chief Matanzima to call the various parliaments in the homelands "Bunga Assemblies." Surely this man should be stopped from saying such remarkable things. If we re-

member well people were threatened with execution in the Transkei if they dared to question the country's sovereignty not so long ago? And for this sanctimonious bombast to come from that same man at this late hour is just plain mind boggling.

CSO: 3400/54

CSIR SEEKS PROVISOS ON MILNERTON ISLAND DEVELOPMENT

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 16 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Jo-Anne Richards]

[Text] THE Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has denied that it has given unqualified support to the proposed R45-million development of the Milnerton island.

The director of the CSIR's Institute of Oceanography, Dr R Anderson, said certain public statements made by the developer, Mr Harry Fuchs, might have given the impression that the CSIR supported the scheme wholeheartedly.

He said the CSIR had had three reservations to the scheme, which had been set out in a preliminary draft report, as well as an official final report completed recently.

Their recommendation, which had stated that the scheme could be recommended only under three important provisos, had not been quoted in full at any stage, he said.

Mr Fuchs had also commented on the report after he had received a "loosely-worded" preliminary draft report which had been sent to him for his comments "as a matter of courtesy". It had not been official, as it had not been signed by Dr Anderson.

The CSIR's impact report had been commissioned by Mr Fuchs, Dr Anderson said. For this reason, he could not make the report public, although he acknowledged that the proposed development had become a matter of public concern.

"As Mr Fuchs paid for the report, it is purely up to him to make the report public or to table the matter in the town council," he said. "It is up to the municipality to see that the three provisos are adhered to."

It is believed that one of the provisos involves the examination of any possible future extension of the harbour which could possibly cause further erosion to the island.

The island has already been found to have eroded since a survey completed in 1946. It is also thought that the proposed houses should be placed a certain distance from the high-water mark, to protect them from possible erosion, and that steps should be taken to preserve the vegetation and the primary dune.

Report 'positive'

Mr Fuchs stated yesterday that the CSIR re-

port was a positive one with certain restrictions. He had never claimed that the report had been "unqualified" or that it did not contain certain restrictions.

"We might have said it was positive, but we were aware there were restrictions," he said.

"When we lodged the draft report with the municipality, it was not lodged officially. It contained restrictions, which we agreed to — they aren't reservations, but restrictions to which we have to adhere."

Confidential

Mr Fuchs said the CSIR report was confidential and not a matter of public record.

The Town Clerk of Milnerton, Mr J S de Villiers, declined to discuss the proposed development at all. The Mayor, Mr George Mellet, said the final CSIR report would be discussed at a council meeting next week.

The objections received to the scheme, as well as a petition calling for a referendum and signed by 500 people, would also be discussed.

DEAN KING URGES CHRISTIANS TO OPPOSE REFORM PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Oct 83 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN.—Christians should vote "No" on November 2 to reject a proposed constitution that did nothing to end policies that hurt and demeaned people, says the Right Reverend Edward King, Dean of St George's Cathedral.

Writing in the cathedral's monthly newsletter, Gateway, Dean King said the proposed constitution was not only a political issue, but also a social and religious issue.

"We can believe that God is not indifferent to how we arrange things in South Africa," Dean King said.

South Africa was a very Black country and the sooner the country faced the need for Black participation in government, the better.

Under the proposed constitution, the Group Areas Act, the Immorality Act and other laws which hurt and demeaned people would remain, largely because Whites wanted them to remain.

"We are often told that politics is the art of the possible, so to vote 'No' is to be negative.

"But there comes a time in the history of a nation when one has to symbolise one's convictions, speak whether they will hear or forbear, make a statement which epitomises one's opposition to policies which are wrong.

"I believe that November 2 is the time to make such a statement whether it appears futile, negative or ineffective.

"I am encouraged in this by knowing that the South African Council of Churches has urged Christians to vote "No".

"I am encouraged by knowing that nearly all my Coloured, Asiatic and Black — according to the government's classification — friends and acquaintances would say "No" to this constitution," Dean King said. — Sapa

News by B Stuart, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.

CSO: 3400/54

EFFORTS TO END BUS BOYCOTT DESCRIBED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] THE Corporation for Economic Development, formerly the Bantu Investment Corporation, which owns 50 percent of the shares in the Ciskei Transport Corporation, will meet officials of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) in Durban today to discuss the ending of the bus boycott in the Ciskei.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Sam Kikine, General Secretary of Saawu.

Mr Kikine told the Independent Press Trust of South Africa news agency that the meeting had been arranged at the special instance of the chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development, Dr J Adendorff.

Mr Kikine said Dr Adendorff was so concerned about the crippling effect of the more

than two-month-old bus boycott in Mdantsane township that he was even prepared to pay for the airfares of two Saawu officials from East London.

"We have arranged the meeting for Durban because it is a neutral venue and away from all the horrors of what is going on in the Ciskei Bantustan."

"We have decided to help because we are also concerned about the suffering of our people," said Mr Kikine.

He said although Saawu was not involved in arranging the bus boycott the Ciskei authorities banned the union and detained its officials.

"The latest attempt to negotiate with us is an acknowledgement that no matter how much they oppress and deny us our existence, Saawu

is a force to be reckoned with in the Ciskei and East London."

A spokesman for Dr Adendorff's office in Pretoria said he was not available for comment because he was on a tour of KwaZulu.

The latest breakthrough by Saawu follows the strong condemnation of its banning by the United Democratic Front (UDF) and 10 trade union organisations. Among the unions that have condemned the banning are the Council of Unions of South Africa and the Federation of South African Trade Union (Fosatu).

The UDF has announced that it will arrange a series of protest meetings and also call on the people to take retaliatory actions by condemning the Ciskei.

CSO: 3400/54

SOWETO DOCTOR TELLS OF SCANDALOUS VENDA HEALTH SITUATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Sep 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Rearing Sick Generation"]

[Text] **IF THERE IS** anything that increases the dubious and unhappy circumstances of people in the various homelands, a speech given by a well-known Soweto doctor on the situation in Venda deepens the gloom.

For according to Dr Joe Jivhuho, who was addressing the Operation Hunger annual general meeting, the situation in Venda is so ridiculous healthwise that there are many adults who have never seen a doctor or a nurse in their lives.

Dr Jivhuho, who is the founder-member of a group of urban doctors who make periodic visits to the homelands, under the aegis of Joe's Angels, said the health situation in Venda was scandalous to say the least. In the last six years the doctors, he said, had treated close to 4 000 patients and 85 percent of them were so ill that they required immediate hospitalisation.

It has become evident to these doctors that most people in the homeland do not have adequate health facilities. The situation is worsened by the fact that there is a dire need to educate. That adults do not even know what a Western-type doctor is, is ridiculous enough. How are they expected to fend for their children and families in places that have become over-populated and completely underdeveloped?

Many of the people who perhaps led quite happy pastoral lives before the so-called independence have since been absorbed into a situation that is simply untenable.

The doctors from urban areas are striving to do the almost impossible — to supplement the services of 11 doctors and three hospitals that serve the whole of Venda.

What we believe should be mentioned hastily in this regard is that homeland leaders are ever so eager to get involved in casino deals when the majority of their people live under such scandalous situations. It is about time that those people who believe casinos and other such emporia would assist the country economically looked at humans before they start such deals.

Dr Jivhuho painted a rather horrendous picture about the health situation in Venda which as would be expected gets muddled by bureaucratic interference and intimidation. When the doctors try and give their services they have to go through a whole minefield of rules and regulations before they even reach ailing people. This is also scandalous.

In the meantime they report that migrant labourers who stayed for long periods in the urban areas picked up all sorts of diseases which they transmit to their wives when they returned home.

As can be imagined the children suffer the most. They do not only suffer from malnutrition and kwashiorkor but they contract serious diseases from their mothers who contract pelvic illnesses.

We are just wondering if the people concerned in the whole farcical homeland business are not aware that they are rearing a generation of sick people — something that is likely to affect the whole country in future.

CSO: 3400/54

SOUTH AFRICA

CURNICK NDHLOVU FREED FROM ROBBEN ISLAND

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] ONE-TIME saboteur Curnick Ndhlovu stepped out of the past after 20 years behind bars on Robben Island this week, to kiss the bride he left behind all those years ago after only seven months of marriage.

"I am so happy that Curnick has come home at last," a delighted Beauty Rose said yesterday.

"It has been 20 hard years; doing any work I could find."

Her husband's return home this week meant the end of once-a-year visits to Cape Town by train to see him.

Curnick's release from a Durban prison on Tuesday was unan-

nounced. He walked to freedom to become a face in the crowd, when he boarded a bus home to KwaMashu this week.

Many of the passengers on the township bound bus were not born when Ndhlovu was among the 18 ANC members convicted in 1963 for sabotage and sentenced to the maximum security prison off the Cape mainland for politically-inspired crimes.

He was one of the saboteurs responsible for dynamiting power-line pylons in New Germany, Sarnia and Montclair in Natal during 1962.

In the marathon Pietermaritzburg sab-

otage trial all the accused were sentenced to a total of 206 years on 28 counts of sabotage by the Judge President, Mr Justice Milne.

This week there were no garlands, champagne and cheering crowds to greet the former political activist when he and another inmate, Samuel Mohlomi, who served six years and seven months of his seven year sentence for an unrelated ANC activity, sat side by side taking in the development on the old North Coast Road.

The two men spoke softly to each other but Ndhlovu cannot be quoted because he is restricted, a legacy from the Department of Jus-

tice which effectively cuts him off from a leadership role.

But the word soon spread that Ndhlovu was home, and some of the men who stood trial and had completed their shorter sentences rushed to his simple, matchbox council house in the F section of the sprawling North Durban dormitory township.

Old prison stories unfolded when former Robben Islanders, Natvarlal Babenia, Kisten Doorsamy, Patrick Lekota and Bongani Ntsele recalled their life on the island.

The happy band of men toasted the release with soft drinks.

CSO: 3400/54

STOCKMARKET REACTS VIOLENTLY TO DROP IN GOLD PRICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] THE price of gold dropped below the \$400 mark yesterday and reached its lowest level at the morning's fix since October last year. The value of shares also reacted violently on the JSE and lost something like R4 412-million.

Although there was a slight improvement at the closing in London some experts believe it could take a couple of days before the price can get back to \$400 an ounce again.

London fix

What is odd about yesterday's movement in the price of bullion is that it coincided with a weaker dollar. As a rule, the price of bullion tends to increase with a weaker dollar.

The gold price was fixed at \$393,50 in London yesterday morning after trading at \$402 in New York on Friday. The morning fix was some \$13 down on Friday's London closing price.

Rumours

The metal lost more ground during the day and was fixed at \$389 an ounce after it was trading at one stage in the vicinity of \$386 an ounce.

Most dealers say there was no fundamental reason for the price decrease, but rumours were going the rounds that some of the developing countries will be forced to sell gold reserves to pay off some of their debts.

On the JSE, gold counters, and even shares like De Beers, registered substantial losses. The value of gold shares alone dropped by about R1 936-million.

It is expected that both the gold price and gold shares on the JSE will bounce back to a certain extent today. There is, however, doubt over when gold will reach \$400 an ounce again.

Gold's sharp drop was directly responsible yesterday for a public issue of Escom of R75-million being called off. The reason was that long-term interest rates on the market hardened, in some

cases as much as 40 points.

Dollar surprise

The gold price was forced down by selling in Europe while the Comex futures market in the US also reached a new low. Some dealers were surprised by the weakness of the US dollar. Apparently, this is due to a marginal decline in U.S. interest.

Yesterday, there were few analysts prepared to try to forecast the near future. There is consensus among dealers that the price could edge still lower. In some circles \$350 an ounce as a turning point was mentioned.

Others, however, were of the opinion that over-reaction was too great and that the price could even bounce back to \$400 an ounce today.

The fact that bullion closed at \$390/393 in London last night is an indication that it could do better today.

CSO: 3400/54

SOUTH AFRICA

HELICOPTER CITED AS AIRCRAFT OF FUTURE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 83 p 9

[Text] THE helicopter has a tremendous future in South Africa and the rest of the African continent, and has the potential to open up the continent, said Captain Eric Brown, CBE, DSC, AFC, Royal Navy (retired) in Johannesburg yesterday.

Captain Brown, a veteran wartime pilot and a world renowned expert on aviation matters and rotor craft, and his wife, Lynn, are visiting South Africa as the guests of the organisers of the "Aviation Africa — Lanseria" air display.

At a press conference Captain Brown said he believed the helicopter had a great role to play in peacetime as well as in a military capacity. Regarding its military use, he said it could be used as a support system in a warfare situation, and also as a combat unit within itself.

He illustrated this by referring to the use of helicopters in the Falklands crisis last year. In the Falklands the helicopters of the RAF were ideal for navigating the difficult terrain and were useful on two fronts; on the battlefield itself and for transporting supplies and ammunition.

Captain Brown stated the helicopter could play a great part in developing the African continent, as it is possible to cover various types of inhospitable terrain in the craft.

He said he believed the helicopter to be the craft of the future, as airforces around the world were slowly decreasing their number of fixed wing aircraft and using helicopters more and more. He stated fixed wing aircraft would gradually be phased out and replaced by missiles.

He said there was also great potential for the development of the helicopter commercially as they could offer a faster and more efficient system of transport between urban centres.

The "Aviation Africa — Lanseria" display will open on October 6 and will continue until October 10. Many manufacturers of airline equipment will be represented at the exhibition, which will take place at the Lanseria Airport, between Pretoria and Johannesburg.

The display will be opened by Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport Affairs, on Saturday, October 8. Public days are October 8 and 10, preceded by trade days on October 6 and 7. On Sunday October 10, the exhibition will be closed, but the Aero Club of South Africa will provide a sporting aviation air pageant.

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SOUTH AFRICA

AZAPO WILL NOT ADVISE WHITES ON HOW TO VOTE

MB041212 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] will not advise whites on how to vote in the whites-only November referendum on the constitutional proposals. In an interview on Capital this morning AZAPO President (Libel Mabasa) said the issue is a purely white one and therefore of little relevance for black people in South Africa.

AZAPO's vice president, (Sath Cooper) also refused to offer advice to white voters.

[Begin (Cooper) recording] While it's going to change to a large extent some of the superficial facade--the faces of the South African political spectrum in this country--it has very little direct relevance to black people, because a call is being made by the ruling white minority to their constituency, and we don't have a mandate to pick for white people. So it will be largely left to individual whites to decide in which direction their fate lay. [end recording]

CSO: 3400/64

SOUTH AFRICA

REFERENDUM SEEN AS 'CATCH-22' FOR WHITES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by Aggrey Klaaste]

[Text] TO SAY white South Africa is caught rather nicely in a Catch 22 situation over the referendum is to underestimate the case drastically.

And to say that they are (in their usual pale-faced fashion) dragging blacks, who should know better, into the quagmire with them is wonderfully strange but true.

If your white voter exercises his precious gift by voting "Yes" he is trapped. For by that he is legitimising an almost Byzantine creation of the Prime Minister's and his generals, which has been characterised in some unsavoury fashion by Mr Chris Heunis himself.

Now if that same lucky white voter uses his inalienable right by voting "No" he is trapped.

He, or let's not be sexist, she will be legitimising the Conservative Party vote, which was described in rather colourful fashion by this miner from Iscor, thus: "I will vote 'No' because I do not want kaffirs in my parliament."

Some of us are sitting back comfortably watching this scenario with increased astonishment. For here is a totally different element spiked into this conglomeration — masses of black non-voters adding their plaintive voice to the chorus — No!

And while we are about it, we are also seeing history in the making. The amazing alliances at this time and point, might just convince the gullible that we are smack into post-liberation South Africa/Azania or whatever.

We see the hard-core conservatives in the CP, HNP and the AWB sharing the same platform, so to speak with, the PFP, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Norman Middleton, the Black Sash, some Afrikaner churches, the United Democratic Front, the South African Council

of Churches and Bishop Desmond Tutu. Whew!

All shouting "No" in discordant unison. In this motley crew, we are seeing history in the making. We are moving two steps back, one step forward. In any other country this rather intriguing mixed bag of race and ideology would have been perceived as the very essence of the democratic process.

Before I state my personal view (and I am saying this advisedly because my views do not necessarily coincide with the views of this family newspaper) let me share an interesting experience with you.

I was listening to the debate (there have been so many, the mind reels) over the SABC where two English language Press editors of the opposition ilk, spoke on the referendum. It was a phone-in kind of thing which was like a perfect picture of white South Africa at its tremendous best. Or is it worst. And I could thank my lucky stars I still uphold the principles of Black Consciousness. Made me feel strong, black and clean.

I will certainly not regale you with the performance put on by the two editors out of fraternal respect, and so on and so forth. But there was this young man.

This young white voter kind of rocked the boat and brought in a fresh insight into this dull ball game. He said he was opting out. He was going to abstain from voting. I might add that, obnoxious as their childish views are, there was this CP English speaking man, who also impressed me. He was not pussy-footing all over the place. He was not going to have

blacks grab power from whites. And that was it.

Our abstaining young man was shot down rather fast from left/right wing, to right/right wing. The equation is rather confusing, but so is everything about this whole farce.

The young man retreated, fighting. He should have screamed. I did. My position is rather simple and I believe the majority of blacks by accident or design think like me.

I am glad I have the right to vote for some-dusty chief in the mountains of the Ciskei. I intend to let my vote rest there in peace!

I am rather astonished that some blacks (including people I rather respect) are raising a sweat about this exercise. I am astonished that they do not realise they are giving the whole thing a legitimacy it does not deserve.

I hasten to add that this view was not my original interpretation. Like everybody else I was giving the whole thing a legitimacy, when one Zwelakhe opened my unseeing eyes to the truth. A strange guy Zwelakhe, with strange views, but rather smart.

It is shocking to see how all these otherwise wonderful chaps are saying to the world that the referendum is a democratic exercise. They are saying whether the Nats win or not that the exercise is moral, that it is fair and free. In the same breath they tear the whole thing apart.

It may be too late in the day for them to change their minds. But strong men do that.

One can even excuse these confused white liberals who do not know which way to turn. One will even excuse those white editors who believe this is a step forward, quietly forgetting this was the same thing they said about the homelands. But never mind.

One will excuse Mr Botha and his friends because it is pressure, and pressure alone that

makes them act so out of character. They might have other sinister motives up their sleeve.

One will forgive the CP and your man at Iscor who speaks about the "kaffir in HIS parliament." One can forgive all that.

But one can hardly forgive the black man who votes or intends to put his polemic weight behind a debate in which he is so scornfully ignored.

I say these guys might as well go the whole hog. They might as well go to the homelands and see that these places work efficiently. They might as well vote and even stand for elections in the community councils. They have to go the whole hog.

Oh, lest I forget. I had this one-man poll in Soweto on your sainted referendum and constitution.

I stopped a few people I knew at random, and asked them what they thought of the whole thing. With very few exceptions the answer came loud and clear: "What referendum? What constitution?"

Ah, I said at least these black folk are agreeing with some of us even by default. For indeed the question IS: "What referendum, and what constitution!" How many of us blacks were invited when the thing was mooted in the first place. And more pertinently who among us is being asked for their opinion anyway.

I am not even saying we believe the exercise is irrelevant. For it is not. Whatever happens on November 2 is going to affect the lives of the black people even more than it affects the lives of all those people who are busy wasting time and money discussing OUR future.

JOB RESERVATION SYSTEM EXPECTED TO END SOON

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 16 Sep 83 p 11

[Article by Jane Arbous]

[Text] THE last vestige of job reservation in South Africa — existing in the mining industry — was expected to go soon, the chairman of the National Manpower Commission, Dr Hennie Reynders, told the President's Council yesterday.

Giving evidence to the Science Committee in its study on the lack of informal and non-formal education, Dr Reynders said the government had indicated to the mining employers and employees that it wanted job reservation covering blasting activities to be scrapped.

However, the government wanted this to be done by internal negotiation, he said.

Impact

The phasing out of job reservation in the past few years had had considerable impact on

specific trades, although much less on the general labour scene, he added.

Much of Dr Reynders's evidence was given behind closed doors because it centred on a classified report on labour training.

Questioned in the open session, Dr Reynders said several investigations were underway. One was looking into the system of tax concessions to firms providing in-service training and another — being undertaken by the Human Sciences Research Council — was studying the language and subsequent communication problems in the training of black workers.

Mobile units

He supported the idea of mobile training units for workers in the agri-

culture sector as a short and medium-term solution. This was being done by the sugar industry in Natal.

The committee chairman, Professor E Marais, said he found it "incredible" that with the dearth of teachers and trainers in the country, no use was made of powerful education aids. Massive investment was needed to develop new educational processes.

Research

Commenting on this aspect, Dr Reynders said research was being done into computer-assisted training.

The question of using television as a means of training had been put to SATV "a long time ago". "We would like to see some results some time," he said.

(Report by Jane Arbous, 77 Burg St, Cape Town).

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SOUTH AFRICA

VENDA MISUSE OF DROUGHT RELIEF AID CLAIMED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Sep 83 p 3

[Excerpts] **DROUGHT** relief paid for by South African taxpayers is not reaching the starving in some areas and is being used to buy political support for the Venda Government, according to opposition leader Mr Gilbert Bakane.

He further charged that in areas where people were hungry they had been forced to pay towards extravagant political feasts.

"Six-million rand in cash was donated by South Africa and is used to buy fodder and create employment. But the fodder and the jobs are going to friends and relatives of the president and his government. The fodder had even been used to feed the cattle of ministers," charged Mr Bakane, leader of the Venda Independence Party (VIP).

"It is a case of nepotism."

In an interview Mr Bakane said it was not only government aid that was being mismanaged.

A large donation of food aid donated by Premier Milling was also being used for political ends.

Aid was being withheld in areas most strongly opposed to the regime of life President Chief Patrick Mphembu. The neglected areas were Vuwani, Mutale and Sibasa where people were starving as a result of the recession and the drought.

"Unemployment and inflation are rife in Venda and coupled with the drought the whole situation has become very serious," said Mr Bakane.

Because of the type of con-

stitution donated to us by South Africa, we can't take power," said Mr Bakane, whose party opposed independence.

Only 42 of the 84 seats are elected. The rest are held by chiefs or the president's nominees.

"We won 31 seats in the 1978 election, though there have been a number of crossings because of intimidation, but we still have an elected majority," Mr Bakane said.

He claims his own life has been threatened by the president. "He said to me in the last session of the assembly that he had new guns and he would finish me with one of them."

The VIP had proposed at a mass rally of supporters in June that it disband, but supporters urged that it fight another election.

CSO: 3400/54

NUN IN COURT FOR HAVING BANNED BOOKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 83 p 12

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text] A ROMAN Catholic nun — Sister Mary Bernard of St Mary's Convent, Kagiso, Krugersdorp — went on trial in the Johannesburg Regional court yesterday on two charges of being in possession of literature from a banned organisation.

In a compartment in a hi-fi set in the community room at St Mary's convent, Security Police on March 4 this year found pamphlets, books and a copy of a speech by Oliver Thambo, head of the banned ANC.

Sister Mary Bernard (48) pleaded not guilty. She denied any intent to possess the publications, claiming they were handed out at a conference — and she forgot their existence.

Defence counsel, Mr D Kuny, SC, told the court Sister Mary Bernard did research work for the South African Bishop's Conference.

She wrote reports on certain of the work being done at the convent.

Crowded

The public gallery was crowded with people, especially nuns. There was not even standing room. Onlookers even occupied the Press benches.

Colonel Martin "Cowboy" Saunders, divisional CID chief stationed at Krugersdorp, told the court on March 4, Sister Mary Bernard admitted the documents were her property.

Sister Mary Raphael Molokoane testified that the accused had been at St Mary's Convent since 1972, she had joined that convent in December 1976.

There had been four nuns staying at a house in the convent; herself and the accused were two of them.

She described the community room and the hi-fi set in it and told the court "as far as I know the accused kept books relating to her work there. So far I have not seen anyone else place things in there".

Krugersdorp security policeman, constable H Aucamp, told the court: "Originally I didn't see the compartment at the bottom of the hi-fi. It was not easily noticeable."

The trial will continue on December 1 before Mr I J J Luther in the Johannesburg Regional Court, with Mr G Thiart prosecuting.

Sister Mary Bernard is on bail of R300.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PROFILE OF JAILED FATHER TIMOTHY STANTON GIVEN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Sep 83 p 8

[Article by Anton Harber]

[Text]

MANY people have been jailed for things they have said. Father Timothy Stanton has been jailed for things he would not say.

Last week the quiet, 62-year-old Anglican priest was given a simple choice by a Johannesburg magistrate: answer questions about an acquaintance detained without trial or go to jail.

He did not know the questions and did not even know if he could provide the answers.

He refused to take the oath and have the questions put to him.

He told the court he did not even know the person involved very well and had no knowledge of what Mr Carl Niehaus was accused of doing.

Father Stanton even said he believed that the police already had the information they were asking him to give to the court.

But Father Stanton chose jail. He is now serving six-months in Diepkloof Prison under the Internal Security Act for refusing to answer questions in connection with a police investigation of a possible charge of high treason against Mr Niehaus.

Mr Niehaus was detained a month ago under Section 22 of the Internal Security Act. He has not been charged.

(Mr Niehaus was admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital after taking a drug overdose yesterday).

And not only is Father Stanton suffering for his silence, but he has chosen to suffer in silence.

He appeared in court without legal representation and has now chosen — as a matter of conscience — not to appeal against his conviction or sentence.

The Stanton family is not unacquainted with South African security legislation.

Father Stanton's sister is Miss Hannah Stanton, a former missionary who was deported from South Africa in 1960 after a long period of detention without trial.

Father Stanton is one of the people who in recent years have been jailed for what is in most cases evidently an act of conscience. Given the choice of prison or giving evidence in political trials, people have chosen prison on the basis.

They consider South Africa's security laws unacceptable and would not assist the State in convicting people under these laws.

Some of them are well-known people. Phillip Dhlamini, a trade unionist closely involved in the municipal strike that paralysed Johannesburg in 1980, is serving 18 months for refusing to give evidence.

Mr Thami Mazwai, a senior journalist, was recently released after spending a year in prison for his silence.

Many more are unknown, almost faceless people whose

conscience did not permit them to give evidence for the State. Last year alone, more than 15 people were imprisoned for their silence, according to the Survey of Race Relations.

And the Race Relations researchers say they believe it is happening so often, and sometimes so quickly in obscure courtrooms, that it often goes unreported in the Press.

The result is that no one seems certain of just how many people have been jailed for this offence in previous years.

In some ways, Father Stanton got off lightly. In one case last year, a man who refused to give evidence was given a five-year sentence.

In other cases, the witnesses have gone to jail for their silence while the accused have been acquitted.

Mr Mordechai Tsatsa, for example, spent a year in Modderbee Prison because he would not give evidence. The accused was freed.

Finding out about Father Stanton is not easy. Although a popular priest, who gave spiritual guidance to a wide range of people, he seems to be a quiet man who kept very much to himself.

He has no family in South Africa and few close friends.

He lived for three years in the Community of the Resurrection at St Peter's Priory in Rosettenville, Johannesburg. One of his few close friends

was Brother Barnabas, also of St Peter's, who has known Father Stanton since his days as a student and accompanied him to court.

"He was always very quiet and had never been involved in these sorts of things.

"Quite a few students come to the Priory, and Mr Niehaus was one of them. He found it a good, quiet place to study with a good library, and he used to come here every now and then.

"We all know him only in that way... as a keen student with a great concern and love for this country and a concern for injustice. Father Stanton knew him no better than all of us," Brother Barnabas said.

"We sat at the back of the court and talked about it. He had been given advice by all sorts of people.

"He said many people would consider him foolish, but his conscience simply did not allow him to do it.

"He is a quiet person who has a deep understanding of spirituality and was a source of guidance for a wide range of people. He was a very popular preacher," he said.

Father Stanton first came to South Africa to tutor at the old St Peter's College in Rosettenville in the early Fifties, after spending a number of years in parish life. He had been ordained in 1947 and had graduated from the College of Resurrection in Yorkshire.

He spent a few years teaching biology in Zimbabwe, before returning to Britain in

about 1975. He returned in 1980 as a novice guardian and sub-prior at St Peter's.

Perhaps the best way to understand the motivation of such a man is to read the statement he made to the magistrate before being sentenced.

"I believe that to make a statement, or to give any evidence against Carl Niehaus, would violate my conscience. "I can say that he is my friend, although in fact I don't

know him very well. I have no idea what he has done or is supposed to have done to warrant this charge.

"But I believe in him. I believe he is concerned to bring about a more just ordering of society than exists here at present.

"I would wish to support him in this. To give evidence for the State in their case against this young man would be a thing of which I would be

deeply ashamed for the rest of my life.

"It seems to me it would be a form of betrayal and I cannot do it.

"I do not mean to be contemptuous of the court and I do not wish to impede the course of justice. I am told that I shall go to jail, and that going to jail will be an empty gesture ... that it will do no good.

"Your worship, I would rather live in jail as a result

of an empty gesture made in good faith, than outside it with a guilty conscience of having said or done anything to further the conviction of this young man," he told the court.

Passing sentence, Magistrate Mr L S du Toit said that high treason was a very serious offence. He said the refusal to give evidence was an act of conscience which could hardly be described as reasonable.

Silence and the Law

REFUSING to give evidence in a security trial involves a much higher prison sentence than refusing to give evidence in any other trial.

Father Stanton was convicted under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act, which allows a magistrate to call a witness to answer questions before any charges have been laid in the case.

This section — often called the "journalists' section" — allows for a maximum sentence of five years if the charges being investigated involve security laws.

It is called the "journalists' section" because it can be used to force journalists to reveal their sources of information.

Section 189 of the same Act makes it an offence to refuse to take the oath, give evidence, or answer any questions unless one has a "just excuse".

The maximum sentence is two years if a normal offence is involved, and five years for an offence under security laws.

The sentence is also more serious if the person refusing to give evidence has

already made a sworn statement. This is considered common law perjury and involves sentences of up to five years.

This means that people who make statements while held in detention without trial could face much more serious charges if they then refuse to give evidence when called to court.

The only exception under these laws is for lawyers, doctors, priests or other professionals who say the information was given to them under the privileged condition of an attorney-client or doctor-patient relationship.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BLYVOORUITZICHT'S ORE MAY 'BE EXHAUSTED BY MID-1991'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Sep 83 p 15

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text]

BLYVOORUITZICHT'S total ore reserves will be exhausted by June 30, 1991, at the current rate of mining, says Mr Dammy Watt in his chairman's statement.

Assuming that all of the main reef contained in the eight zones identified as being most promising is proved to be payable, mining operations could be extended until the end of December 1993.

"Members should now think in terms of the life of the mine as being between eight and 11½ years... it would be prudent to accept that there will be a steady decline in yield over the remaining life of the mine; the average yield for the year ending June 30, 1991 may be as low as 5.5 grams a ton."

(The yield for the financial year to June 1983 was 8.41 grams a ton.)

During the current year it is expected that the tonnage of ore milled will be about

the same as last year (2 362 000 tons), but the gold yield is expected to decline to an average of just less than 7.3 grams a ton milled. If this estimate is correct gold production will drop to about 17 100 kilograms (19 857.3 kg last year).

This will adversely affect gold revenue, the extent of which will depend on the gold price in rand terms.

The uranium profit will be about half of last year's R14-million.

Assuming that the increase in production costs can be limited so as to achieve an average unit cost of R60.84 a ton milled, and that the average gold price received is of the order of R16 000 a kilogram, and there are no unforeseen factors the total dividend declaration for the year ahead should be about 200c a share."

The exploration of reef horizons other than the carbon leader has added to the ore reserves 4 000 tons of ore on the main reef horizon at an

average value of 7.7 grams a ton.

Capital expenditure last year was R22-million and Mr Watson estimates that capex for the current year will be R18-million, most of which will be spent on investigating the mining potential of reef horizons other than the carbon leader in the lease area.

Since last October the gold price has been subject to acute short-term volatility. The main factors influencing price movements have been the strength of the US dollar and interest rates in the US and these factors motivated speculator interest in the US commodity markets. Activity on these markets has dictated price trends and has overshadowed fundamental supply and demand considerations.

"Ongoing fear of a sovereign debt default lingers in the background and could be the cause of a major price rise in the event of a real problem arising in the future."

Physical demand for gold

remains weak and Mr Watt fears that the gold price will continue to be subject to short-term fluctuations in the immediate future.

Blyvoor entered into gold hedging operations for the first time last year. The extent of the transactions was very limited. Profits earned were included in mining revenue.

In his previous statement, Mr Watt reported that the company would have a stockpile of processed uranium by November 1984 sufficient to fulfil outstanding contracts. A reassessment of the grade in the No 6 slimes dam shows that uranium production is likely to be lower than formerly estimated.

Uranium production will probably have to continue into 1985 before a sufficient stockpile is accumulated. The No 6 slimes dam will be exhausted in August 1984 and the production cost after then is likely to be such that it will more profitable to examine other options than to continue to produce uranium.

CSO: 3400/54

BRIEFS

SADF WEAPONS PERMITS--PRETORIA--All members of the South Africa Defence Force would be required to possess permits for weapons issued to them by the SADF from November 1, defence headquarters announced yesterday. In a statement in Pretoria, the SADF said the new permit system was being introduced to prevent people, who were illegally in possession of Defence Force weapons, "from carrying them around because they do not need a civilian weapons licence for them." According to the statement, the act on weapons and ammunition (article 45 of act 75 of 1969) is not applicable to members of the SADF who are in possession of weapons issued by the SADF. "The new permit system brings the Defence Force into line with the civilian sector and means that after November 1 this year, no member of the Defence Force may be in possession of a firearm without a licence issued either by the SA Police or the SA Defence Force. "After November 1, it will be illegal and therefore an offence, for a member of the SADF to be in possession of a firearm without either a civilian or defence permit," the statement said. The new system concerned all members of the Permanent Force, Citizen Force, Commandos, National Servicemen and members of the Reserve Force, it added. SADF members who had not been informed by post about the new system must report to their nearest military unit as soon as possible, so that their weapons can be checked and be issued with a permit. The permits will be renewable annually. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 8 Sep 83 p 13]

KOMGA MILITARY BASE--WHILE the Komga Military Base near East London is still in the final stages of completion, it is already fully operational. The base, which is administered by Eastern Province Command's Group 8, is used for Citizen Force and Commando training ranging from counter-insurgency operations to pre-operational service orientation. East London's Gately Commando was one of the units which used the base recently for a series of 12-day training camps for Commando volunteers, many of whom had never worn a uniform before. For them the term "base maintenance" will always be reminiscent of putting the final touches to the base. PARATUS recently visited Komga while members of the Kaffrarian Rifles carried out a series of patrols designed to reconnoitre the precise topography of the area, which data would be of vital operational importance in times of insurgency. The men on patrol covered a rugged area and their route made demands on both their physical and spiritual reserves. They were in agreement that while the patrol was hard work, it was a good experience and excellent operational training. Their company commander, Capt B. C. Hemple, expressed his satisfaction with the attitude with which the men had

approached their training. The establishment of the Military Base has brought about a number of changes in the lives of the residents of the small town of Komga. The Mayor, Mr Dudley Lloyd, has only praise for the military effort in the area. "The town council has a wonderful understanding with the South African Defence Force," he said. Not only has the presence of the Army given the townsfolk a deeper sense of security, but the military has also brought much-appreciated new business to the town, resulted in a lower crime rate and provided some very pleasant social exchanges. [Excerpts] [Pretoria PARATUS in English Sep 83 p 15]

STRATEGIC WEIRS GUARDED--THE current drought has had far reaching implications. To supply water to the power stations in the Eastern Transvaal, the flow of water in the Vaal River is being reversed. To do this, seven weirs have been built and they have been declared national strategic keypoints. This means that they have to be guarded. At weir number two this task has been entrusted to the men of Witwatersrand Command. The vulnerable components of these weirs are the pumps and so a base had to be built alongside the pump-house. To do the job properly a semi-permanent camp was built with tents and prefabricated buildings. The establishment of the base was entrusted to the July 1983 Task Force of the Kempton Park Commando. It was completed in two weeks and then handed over to the men of Springs Regiment. Their task will be to dominate the area with their military presence. The camp has been called Klipfontein after the farm on which it is located. For the men who will be manning it, a location on the banks of the Vaal River would seem like a dream come true. The current joke at the camp is that they are the "boys on the border"--only it is the border between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. [Text] [Pretoria PARATUS in English Sep 83 p 69]

ARMS FOR CISKEI TRIBAL HEADS--ZWELITSHA--Ciskei was the first state in Southern Africa where chiefs and headmen took active part in the security of their state, President Lennox Sebe told a meeting of chiefs and headmen here. He said tribal authorities would have to buy firearms to be issued to men guarding schools and government property in their respective areas. Ciskei had moved away from the times of assegais and clubs and was in the modern age of firearms. Ciskeians guarding schools were going to be better than the "so-called freedom fighters who are thin and ragged." His country could not allow unarmed guards to guard schools against "these skelms," President Sebe said. Demonstrations for chiefs and headmen on the use of firearms and target shooting began at his farm near Izeli on Monday afternoon. White army officers showed them how to handle shotguns. President Sebe also took part. He said chiefs had to decide how many rifles each authority wanted to buy. The weapons would have to be bought by tribal authorities so that chiefs and headmen could have control over them. Each tribal authority would have to keep a register to record every time a man took out a rifle and when he returned it. Guards would not be allowed to take firearms home. Chiefs would also have to choose the right men to handle the weapons. If they gave firearms to the wrong people, there might be lawsuits against the tribal authorities for the misuse of weapons by the men guarding government property. President Sebe also told the meeting about the planned opening of a hypermarket at Bisho. He called for the improvement of farming methods so that Ciskeian farmers could be able to supply the hypermarket with milk and vegetable produce. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 7 Sep 83 p 3]

AUSTRALIA EASES SPORTS CONTACTS POLICY--AUSTRALIA'S Labour Government is set to ease sporting contacts with South Africa. In an amazing about-face, Labour's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee this week rejected a left wing proposal to increase pressure on the Republic through sport. Instead it approved a remarkably soft-line sports policy. The new policy, which is expected to be approved by the Cabinet will soon: --Lift existing bans on entry to Australia by rebel West Indian, English and Sri Lankan cricket players who toured South Africa. --Apply no further boycotts against sportsmen from other countries who have breached the Gleneagles Agreement. --Continue to allow individual South African sportsmen to compete in Australia--refusing entry only to "known supporters of apartheid". --Allow Australian sporting teams to take part in competitions overseas where South African teams are competing--a practice actively discouraged by the previous government. A senior government source said sportsmen such as golfer Gary Player, surfers Shaun Thomson and Martin Potter, and tennis player Kevin Curren would have no trouble competing in Australia in future. The new policy contains significant changes from a draft submission circulated by the left wing Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Bill Haydon in July. He proposed banning all South African sportsmen from competing in Australia and said Canberra should continue to oppose all contact between Australian and South African sportsmen in competitions in third countries. The new policy is seen as a victory for the right and an indication that there may be a general easing of relations between Australian and the Republic. [By Nic Van Oudtshoorn] [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Sep 83 p 5]

TIMES CIRCULATION LEAD--THE commanding position of the Sunday Times as South Africa's most widely read newspaper has been emphatically confirmed by the country's most authoritative readership survey. The Sunday Times is read by no fewer than 3 253 000 people throughout Southern Africa--1 219 000 more than its nearest newspaper rival. Other findings of the All Media and Products Survey (AMPS '83) conducted for the SA Advertising Research Foundation: --The Sunday Times Magazine, little more than a year old and distributed free with the newspaper each week, is read by 2 569 000 people. This makes it South Africa's most widely read magazine--by far. --The Sunday Times showed the greatest growth of any newspaper in the country, acquiring 219 000 new readers. --Among the Sundays, the Sunday Times showed the highest percentage growth among readers of all races--and was the only one to gain white readers. AMPS '83 proves, indisputably, the validity of the words which the Sunday Times proudly proclaims beneath its masthead: THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Sep 83 p 1]

SA DUSTBOWLS--A land is dying. Deprived of meaningful rain for two years vast swaths of South Africa's farmlands are becoming dustbowls. Farmers are locking their gates and going wherever they can find an income. Others are hanging on until they have nothing left to mortgage, nothing to raise cash against to enable them to stay on their properties. But those farmers are fast nearing the end of their resources as the Great Drought drags relentlessly on, destroying the last grazing, drying up the last boreholes, making dust tracks of once-legendary rivers such as the Elands. The Star's 24 Hours team examined a typical South African rural area suffering from the drought, talked to townsfolk and to farmers and their families. It is a situation city people seldom

hear about. Swartruggens in the Western Transvaal is the district we chose. And the story that emerged is one of people with a lot of courage and a lot of hope. [By Russell Gault] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Sep 83 p 1]

CP ON MIXED AMENITIES--The term "shared amenities" was merely a cover-up for handing over amenities to other races, Mrs Margaret Snyman, Conservative Party candidate in the Randburg municipal by-election, said yesterday. At a Press conference she accused the National Party of hiding behind the Progressive Federal Party, using Randburg as a guinea pig. Mrs Snyman said the NP was sitting on the fence waiting to see the reaction to mixed amenities in Randburg before going ahead all over the country. The CP rejected the Human Sciences Research Council survey into mixed amenities as "misleading and unfair" because too few people were consulted and the proportion of non-South Africans canvassed was too high. Members of her committee alleged that the replies of several people who had indicated to HSRC interviewers they were not in favour of mixed amenities had not been collected. She called for a "yes/no" referendum for all Randburg residents to obtain a fair response to the question: "Do you approve of opening amenities to all races?" Referring to mixed parks in Randburg, Mrs Snyman said: "Once parks are opened to all races, whites do not share with blacks--they give over to blacks." As part of the election campaign, Dr Connie Mulder, chief information officer of the CP, will address a public meeting at the Honeydew Club at 7.30 pm on September 30. [By Shirley Woodgate] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Sep 83 p 2M]

POLITICAL RIOT POLICY--A gap in political riot insurance--the lack of cover against consequential losses--can now be closed, says Alexander and Alexander chairman, Mr Monty Schapiro. Political riot policies, written by the South African Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria), have covered damage to property and stock and in some instances loss of rental income, but consequential losses have never been entertained. A and A has developed relationships with the London underwriting market for consequential loss cover and can obtain policies to suit not only commercial and industrial concerns but also the chain store groups and individual retailers. [By Duncan Collings] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Sep 83 p 13M]

HONG KONG ORDER--CAPE TOWN--A South African company, Hendler and Hendler, is cladding the walls of the Hong Kong underground railway system with the vitreous enamel panels it produces. The contract is worth about R3 million. Mr Boris Yawitch, managing director, said the company had also been awarded a contract to supply Hong Kong's university with writing board systems and projection screens. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 83 p 9M]

YOUNG AFRIKANERS' HEART RISKS--CAPE TOWN--Deaths from heart disease among young Afrikaners are considerably higher than in the rest of the white community, according to studies published in the latest South African Medical Journal. Among the studies were initial results of the Coronary Risk Factor Study (Coris), in which more than 7 000 people were treated at Roberson, Swellendam and Riversdale. The authors said the study of the three Afrikaans-speaking communities presented a "grim" picture. The major reversible risk factors for coronary disease--high blood cholesterol levels, high blood

pressure and smoking--were present in up to 81 percent of the men and 71 percent of the women. If some of the more important non-reversible risk factors --such as evidence of existing heart disease or a family history of heart disease--were added, "the picture is indeed grim". About eight percent of those tested had a history of chest pain, and 13 percent of males and seven percent of females had ECGs suggesting coronary heart disease. About 40 percent had a family history of heart disease, the results showed. The authors concluded that the community was at risk and that preventive measures should be aimed at the community rather than the individual. Another study reported that Afrikaners contributed substantially more than other white groups to the high heart disease death rate under the age of 50. It said the results were consistent with previous evidence that a genetic component in Afrikaners contributed to heart disease. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 83 p 4M]

IMPROVED TRAINING NEEDED--THE estimated investment of R360-million committed to training in South Africa may be rendered worthless without any improvement in course design, says John Lawrenson, head of the Human Resources Division of the National Productivity Institute. He pointed out that "while employee compensation is increasing at a rate of 20% a year productivity continues to decline. Mr Lawrenson reckons that a failure effectively to translate real production-improvement opportunities in training and manpower development terms grossly limits the current return on investment. "A person in a work setting is only one component in a performance system," he points out. The system therefore has to be analysed and malfunctioning components identified along with efforts to improve the contribution of training to productivity. Illustrating this point, Mr Lawrenson explained that the course designs geared to improving employee performance rather than behaviour could effectively increase the cost-effectiveness of most training programmes. "An investment in excellent course design could pay for itself in three ways," according to Professor Tom Gilbert, president of an American management consulting firm. "It can reduce operating costs of scheduled training, reduce hidden on-the-job training costs and effectively create new avenues for productivity improvement. "A doubling of investment costs could effectively reduce participant costs by half." Participant costs, including wages for trainees, make up 90% of all training expenditure, he points out. In cases where no formal training is offered, all operating costs will be incurred on the job. The time spent by an employee in learning a job while not being fully productive consumes real money in both employee and supervision wages in addition to lost productivity, says Prof Gilbert. [By Amrit Manga] [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Sep 83 p 6]

SGP NETS TURBINE ORDER--VIENNA--Simmering-Graz-Panker AG (SGP) has won its first South African order for 26 mW steam turbines at Salccor Paper Mill at Umkomaas on the Natal South Coast, writes Dennis Bird. This is a significant order for the nationwide SGP company and its first effort at selling to SA. "SGP intends embarking on a hard marketing campaign in SA in boilers and turbines for the chemical, petro-chemical, lubricant oil, grease and fertiliser plants as well as for power stations, etc." says Dr Nes Vadba, a director of SGP. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 6 Sep 83 p 1]

MOXEY WINS ESCOM CONTRACT--HAVING won a R50-million contract for Escom's Lethabo Power Station terrace and stockyard coal handling conveyors, Babcock Moxey has signalled its intention to capture more of the R750-million a year bulk materials handling market. Part of Babcock Africa, Moxey brings extensive experience in turnkey bulk handling systems and will tackle the local market with a longterm commitment backed up by a large scale local content programme, says David Owen, general manager of Babcock Moxey. "The Lethabo conveyor gives some idea of our capabilities," says Owen, who emphasises that Moxey has a broadly based bulk materials handling capacity. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 6 Sep 83 p 2]

NEW TRIDENT STEEL PLANT--THE newly constructed, R20-million coil-processing division of Trident Steel has come on stream. The division incorporates the most advanced plant for this type of operation in South Africa, with a capacity of 150 000 tons a year on a single shift basis. Ernie Behr, Trident managing director, claims that his company is now able to offer a near-perfect degree of flatness as well as operating half as fast again as other local innes. The project has been financed by local and overseas loans and the internal resources of Trident, an Anglovaal subsidiary. The new facility is adjacent to the company's other operations and is housed in a covered area of 16 000 sq m. The light cut-to-length line which processes 0,4mm-to-3,2mm steel is the only fully integrated roll feed plant in South Africa, and represents an important move away from the current flying-shear technology. The heavy line, which processes 3mm-to-13mm steel, offers a length-cutting facility of up to 24m. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS TIMES in English 18 Sep 83 p 6]

MAIL CLAIMS READERSHIP LEAD--THE Rand Daily Mail is by far the most popular daily newspaper in South Africa. Figures released yesterday show that the Mail has 126 000 more readers than its closest rival, The Star--and nearly 500 000 more than its main English-language morning competitor, The Citizen. The figures, released by AMPS 83--the respected All Media and Products Survey--show that the Mail has a total readership of 984 000 and The Star, 858 000. The latest AMPS survey also showed that Mail readership has increased by 200 000 in the pat year. This increase is higher than the growth recorded by any other South African daily newspaper. In last year's AMPS survey, The Star's readership was 874 000 compared with the Mail's 784 000. Although The Citizen has also increased its readership, the Mail has widened the gap by about 120 000 a day to 484 000. For the first time in five years, the Mail increased its white readership. It was one of only six daily newspapers in the country to achieve this goal. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Sep 83 p 1]

UIF PAYOUTS--As reports of retrenchments continue to flow in, Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) payouts have also risen sharply. Payouts for January to June last year were R52-million, compared to R87-million for the first six months of this year--a jump of 67 percent. And that's excluding all those categories of workers excluded from the UIF, such as black contract workers from the "independent" homelands, farm and domestic workers, seasonal workers and people who have been out of a job for longer than six months. [Text] [Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 15 Sep 83 p 12]

WIT DEEP INCOME RISE--INCOME rose to R5,7 million from R3,2 million, the chairman, Mr P W J van Rensburg, reported at the annual general meeting of Witwatersrand Deep in Johannesburg. He said this accrued from dividends received on the group's investments and interest received on the debentures held in Western Deep Levels, together with a surplus on the further realisation of Elandsrand Gold Mining Company's shares sold to reduce the loan from the holding company. Expenditure was higher than in the previous year at R844 000 (R711 000) due mainly to the increase in exploration costs, Mr Van Rensburg said. The resultant consolidated profit after tax for the year ended June 30, increased to R3 796 000 (R2 495 000). "It is pleasing to note that despite the sale of some of our investments the market value of the listed investments, which now include the previously unlisted Western Deep Levels debentures and options increased substantially from R19 069 000 to R46 919 000," Mr Van Rensburg said. "During the year, the borehole on the farm Leeudoorn 351 IQ which was being drilled together with Gold Field's to determine more precisely the geological structure of the area was completed. There is some uncertainty as regards to the probable gold price in the coming months. Should the current price of about R15 000 per kilogram be maintained it is expected that a total dividend of 75 cents per share will again be paid this year. It is however intended that this payment will be split, with an interim dividend being declared at the time of the publication of the interim results," Mr Van Rensburg said. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 7 Sep 83 p 1]

SPIRALLING BIRTHRATE--BLOEMFONTEIN--South Africa's spiralling birthrate was probably the most serious problem facing the country, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said yesterday. Speaking at the Free State congress of the National Party here, Dr Van der Merwe said family planning efforts had to be linked to population development programmes involving all government departments and including the education of the people that the programme hoped to help. People should realise that they could not have more children than they could responsibly raise. Dr Van der Merwe, who is also the Free State leader of the NP, was replying to a draft resolution calling for more time and money to be spent on family planning schemes. He said the current population explosion could result in South Africa's population reaching 170 million by the year 2050. However, the country's water supply could only tolerate a population of 80 million--a point stressed by the current drought. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 7 Sep 83 p 8]

FATHER STANTON JAILED--JOHANNESBURG--An elderly Johannesburg priest jailed this week for refusing to make a sworn statement will not be allowed to wear the cloth of his profession while serving a six-month sentence. Father Thomas "Timothy" Stanton, 62, of St Peter's Priory, Rosettenville, was sent to jail on Wednesday after refusing to make a sworn statement involving high treason charges against a University of the Witwatersrand student, Mr Carl Niehaus. Mr Niehaus frequently visited the priory where Father Stanton was staying and the Anglican priest was charged in terms of the Internal Security Act. Yesterday the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Timothy Bavin came out in strong support of the priest and asked the faithful to remember Father Stanton and those responsible for the implementing of South African law to keep them in their prayers. A spokesman for the Department of Prisons said yesterday Father Stanton would be treated as any other prisoner. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 9 Sep 83 p 3]

GOMPO SUSTAINS HEAVY LOSSES--EAST LONDON--Gomo Transport--the Mdantsane-East London wing of the Ciskei Transport Corporation--has lost "several hundred thousand rands" in income and suffered nearly R200 000 damage to vehicles in the eight weeks since the bus boycott started. This was disclosed yesterday by the managing director of CTC, Mr Hans Kaiser, who said the combined total for lost earnings and damages to buses is a "very substantial" amount. Mr Kaiser said the loss in income was "several hundred thousand rands" while the bill for damage comes close to R200 000. "Replacement of windows alone came to R112 000," he said "and we had R6 000 damage to a bus which hit a pole after the driver was knocked unconscious by a brick that had been thrown through the windscreen. Mr Kaiser said another bus was burnt out after being involved in an accident. The replacement cost was R75 000. The bus company is trying to recoup some of its losses by putting its 800-odd employees on a short-time schedule. All running staff and maintenance workers went onto a "week on-week off" system as from Monday. Mr Kaiser said this system will be operated for two weeks and then be reviewed. He said that if there was no marked increase in the number of passengers travelling by bus his board will be obliged to take "more drastic steps. We simply could not go on carrying the staff while suffering such heavy losses," he said. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 7 Sep 83 p 3]

LABOUR PARTY SWEEP--EAST LONDON--Four Labour Party members were elected yesterday to fill the vacancies on the Coloured Management Committee (CMC) here. Five candidates stood for the elections. The four Labour Party members were Mr A. V. Green, Mr D. W. Alexander, Mr J. F. Temmers and Mr J. Alexander. Mrs R. Labans was the unsuccessful candidate. The results were: Mr J. F. Temmers 620; Mr D. W. Alexander 554; Mr J. Alexander 544; Mr A. V. Green 534 and Mrs R. Labans 385. The percentage poll was 18.3 per cent, and eight spoilt papers were counted, the town clerk, Jr J. J. Human, said last night. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 8 Sep 83 p 2]

CAPE CMC POLLS--CAPE TOWN--Management committees in five areas of the Peninsula were elected on Wednesday with percentage polls ranging from 1,81 (Athlone) to 11,98 per cent (Kensington). The usually low percentage polls followed the United Democratic Front call to the coloured community to stay away from the polls. But according to Mr David Curry, president of the Association of Management Committees and Labour Party leader, the UDF call was not heeded outside Cape Town, and the poll was high in rural areas. Western Cape secretary of the UDF, Mr Trevor Manual, said the Management Committee elections stood out as "the biggest non-event of the year." The Labour Party swept to a landslide victory in the Eastern Cape Management Committee elections, winning all 10 Port Elizabeth seats. The party also had a clean sweep in Uitenhage winning all four available seats. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 9 Sep 83 p 9]

CNIP FUNDS DEFICIT--ZWELITSHA--President Lennox Sebe announced at a press conference here yesterday that investigations were being carried out into an alleged deficit in the Ciskei National Independence Party's (CNIP) funds. "The amounts are so huge that it warrants specialised people handling the case." The investigations were almost complete, the President added, and he was keen to bring the matter before court soon. President Sebe made it clear that the investigations were not related to the detention of Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 14 Sep 83 p 5]

REPORTING CISKEI VIOLENCE--EAST LONDON--Police in Mdantsane would be asked to make available details of instances of violence not reported by newspapers, the Ciskei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Lulama Madolo, promised yesterday. Brig Madolo was asked for information on instances of violence which the Ciskei President, Chief Lennox Sebe, said had been ignored and not reported by newspapers covering the turmoil in Mdantsane. President Sebe had said newspapers had been one-sided in their reporting. He said they had not reported "torture of loyal people" by the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu). The President said it had not been reported that two people were killed by a petrol bomb. There had also been other incidents of petrol bombing. President Sebe said that two girls who alleged they had been beaten by vigilantes had in fact been assaulted by thugs using a kombi similar to that used by his men. He said in one incident a girl had had her ears cut and this had not been reported to the press. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 15 Sep 83 p 9]

KILLINGS REPORT DENIED--The Ciskeian minister of justice, Mr Tekane, has denied a report that up to 90 people have died in skirmishes with the authorities in the Mdantsane area. Mr Tekane told our representative in King William's Town that the report was misleading and utter nonsense. He added that seven people had died in a skirmish with the police at the (Aggerton), and (Mount Ruth) stations in Mdantsane. [Text] [MB070753 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 6 Oct 83]

NEWSMEN ARRESTED AT DEMONSTRATION--About 20 protesting journalists have been arrested in Johannesburg. The journalists were protesting at lunchtime today against the attack on journalists, squatters, and clergy at Katlehog in Germiston on Tuesday. Police are said to have arrived at the protest outside the Carlton Center at about 1340 and arrested the journalists, who were carrying placards. The journalists had placed themselves around the building carrying posters which read: "Violence doesn't silence," "Broken bones don't make homes," and "Don't beat us, read us." Officials of the East Rand Administration Board and police are alleged to have attacked about 60 squatters, clergy, and journalists on Tuesday at Katlehog. One journalist had to be admitted to the hospital. A report just received quotes a spokesman for South African Associated Newspapers as saying at least 13 journalists were arrested by police when they staged a demonstration today. The spokesperson says the reporters included eight from the RAND DAILY MAIL, two from the SUNDAY EXPRESS, one from the SUNDAY TIMES, and two from the FINANCIAL MAIL. [Text] [MB061344 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 6 Oct 83]

MAIL-SORTING COMPUTER--The first computerised mail-sorting system in the world, able to sort nonstandardised mail, has been officially commissioned in Cape Town. The Postmaster General, Henry Bester, says the Post Office handles 2 000 million articles of mail annually and new methods to speed up mail-handling must continually be investigated. He said the system, costing R1,5-million, can sort 22 000 mail items per hour for 194 different destinations. This includes large letters, newspapers and small parcels. A similar system has just been installed in Johannesburg and is presently being tested. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 20 Sep 83 p 3]

CAPE TRUCK, BUS ORDER--Leyland SA has secured an order for a total of 96 trucks and buses valued at R3,8m from the Cape Provincial Administration and Divisional Councils. This is the biggest truck and bus order placed in the Cape so far this year. In terms of the order, Leyland will supply 46 model 12.09 Leyland 7t trucks, 46 model 22.12 14 t trucks and four model 13.11 Leyland personnel carriers. The 12.09 trucks are fitted with the ADE 354 diesel engine while the 13.11 buses are powered by the ADE 354 turbocharged engine and the 22.12 models are equipped with the ADE 352 turbocharged engine. Three body builders, namely Busaf, Welfit Oddy and De Haans will supply tipper, water tanker and bus bodies. The 12.09 and 22.12 trucks will be fitted with the tipper, tanker and truck mixer bodies. Delivery of the first of the vehicles has already commenced and will be completed by December this year. The vehicles will be put into operation with the Cape Provincial Administration and Divisional Councils throughout the Cape on road construction and road maintenance work. [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 20 Sep 83 pp 8-9]

TAIWANESE EXPORTS ENCOURAGED--Taipei.--Domestic traders are being urged to export more frozen and canned vegetables to South Africa, to meet an expected high demand for vegetables because of the continuing drought. According to an agriculture expert here, prices for vegetables and fruit in South Africa are expected to rise by 20 percent in the next four months. The expert said sales of Taiwan-produced frozen vegetables had a high potential in that market. Hotels and restaurants are major consumers of the products, he said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Oct 83 p 11]

SUZMAN ON BLACKS--South Africa's chances of surviving a "one man, one vote" system were very good, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said yesterday. Addressing students of Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg, Mrs Suzman said South Africa's chances were much better than those Rhodesia had when the "one man, one vote" system was implemented there a few years ago. She said Blacks in South Africa generally had a reasonable standard of education and were also more accustomed to living in a country where economic and industrial development were part of daily existence. "Blacks in South Africa are not entirely stupid. They realise the advantages of living in a country where high standards of industrial development are maintained." However, White South Africans would have to realise that Blacks were in the country to stay. And hostility could disappear, should everybody be prepared to work towards a feasible solution by means of peaceful negotiation. "Blacks will not be satisfied with less than a 'one man, one vote' system in South Africa--and that is exactly what they should get," Mrs Suzman said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Oct 83 p 11]

NP CONFUSES PUBLIC--National Party speakers have been prescribing tranquillisers in order to lull the South African public into a false sense of security, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Hillbrow, Mr Alf Widman, said in Johannesburg yesterday. Addressing the accounting faculty of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Widman said the NP had "ducked" all measures of reform out of various commissions which had made recommendations. He also said the urban local authorities, already being

established, would be directly linked with the homelands. "There is no way they (Blacks) can be brought into the South African constitution...the whole structure of the new constitution is based on the Group Areas in order to determine who is White, who is Coloured and who is Indian, to see which parliament they fit into," Mr Widman said. The public was confused because nobody was able to spell out to them what exactly would happen to the country if there were a Yes vote in the national referendum on November 2. "The National Party has not said what will happen if there is a No vote, or what will happen if the Indians and Coloureds, if they have a referendum, reject the constitution." Mr Widman said he feared confrontation and believed the NP would be forced to present a more acceptable plan of a new constitution to South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Oct 83 p 12]

LOCAL DAMS FULL--Pretoria--The water supply situation is still critical in Natal and Transvaal but has improved slightly in the Eastern and Western Cape. In Natal, the Albert Falls and Chelmsford Dams are only 3% and 4% full compared to 9% and 12% respectively last year, according to statistics compiled by the Department of the Environment. The Vaal Dam is down to 21% of capacity compared to 56% last year. In the Eastern Cape the Paul Sauer Dam is 99,9% full, the Churchill Dam 98,9%, the Sand River Dam 99,8%, the Bulk River Dam 91,3%, the Upper Van Stadens Dam 100% and Lower Van Stadens Dam 100%. The Elandsjagt Dam, though not yet in operation, is 100% full. It is about three times bigger than the Churchill Dam, the city's main dam. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 14 Sep 83 p 2]

OLD SAAF MISSILES STILL FUNCTIONAL--All the 15-year-old missiles of the South African Air Force are still fully functional--and that's official. The Pretoria Technicon has completed an examination of the batteries used by some missiles of the South African Air Force and found that the batteries were still good as new, despite the fact that some of the missiles dated from the Korean War. Mr G F van Rooyen, of the School of Chemical Sciences of the Technicon, told a seminar at the Technicon yesterday his department had been approached by the Air Force some time ago to test the batteries. He said the batteries in the missiles were used to activate the guidance system of the missiles and was used only once after firing. The Air force feared the missiles would malfunction as soon as they were fired because the shelf life of the batteries had been exceeded. "We found the batteries would still be able to do their job," Mr Van Rooyen said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 83 p 10]

TUCSA OPPOSES DETENTION--Port Elizabeth.--Delegates at the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) conference in Port Elizabeth this week reiterated their opposition to detention without trial and their commitment to the rule of just law. Tucsa's new first vice-president, Mr Des East, of the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union, said Tucsa had noted the widespread misinterpretation and misrepresentation its stand had created at their previous annual conference. He said the conference also noted, "with qualified gratification," the recent introduction of a

code of practice relating to the treatment of detainees. Mr East said events leading to the defeat of the fateful resolution opposing detention at the previous conference had brought about the misconception that Tucsa did not oppose the practice. Dr Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, said the use of political persecution and detention was a "double-edged weapon," leaving a heritage of resentment and unrest far worse than the threat it sought to combat. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 83 p 17]

RAINS HELP NATAL--Pietermaritzburg.--Thirty-four millimetres of rain has fallen in the catchment area of Midmar Dam, which supplies Durban and Pietermaritzburg with water. The widespread rains in Natal have at some places been accompanied by severe thunderstorms and more rain was expected yesterday in the southern part of the Natal interior, and along the coast. In Cape Town, the weather office at DF Malan Airport predicted that the strong southerly winds, and cold, rainy weather over the Peninsula would continue. More rain and cold weather was also expected over the Western Cape interior. The stormy seas which caused serious damage in False Bay on Thursday have subsided.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 83 p 4]

STORM DOWNS SMUTS RADAR--Technical staff struggled for most of yesterday at Jan Smuts Airport to repair the essential radar system which had its antenna blown down during a storm earlier this week. The deputy Airport Manager, Mr P J Cillie, told THE CITIZEN: "We don't know if the parts needed to repair the antenna will have to be imported. The collapse of the antenna is a disadvantage but it is not catastrophic." The radar antenna was blown down by 60 km/h winds at about 3 pm on Thursday. As a result, air traffic was delayed from between five to 40 minutes. Mr Cillie said that, although the radar antenna was used by the Air Traffic Controller to bring aircraft in, it was not needed for the aircraft to land. "We do not know when the antenna will be fixed as these things take time but I am positive we will have the situation under control by the weekend," he said. According to Mr Cillie, aircraft not able to land at Jan Smuts are diverted to Waterkloof Airport but aircraft will not be rerouted there because of the broken antenna. A spokesman for South African Airways, Mr J C van Rooyen, said that nine SAA flights were delayed on Thursday but, by late yesterday morning, the delays were cut to between five and ten minutes. Mr Van Rooyen estimated that a total of between 15 and 20 flights--including those of other carriers--had been delayed on Thursday. Mr Cillie gave an assurance that Jan Smuts would not be closed because of the antenna breakage. "Air traffic will still use the airport but there may be a few delays," he said. [By Louise van Straten] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Sep 83 p 4]

RIEKERT, WIEHAHN COMMISSIONS DEFENDED--The banned African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) had labelled the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions as attacks on efforts to involve South African workers in the national economy, the Institute of Personnel Management conference was told yesterday. Professor S M Swart of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Stellenbosch said:

"They accused the government of adopting new and more subtle means of controlling the working class, having realised that the old method of control (liaison committee system) was not working any more after the Natal strikes of 1973 erupted and a hundred thousand workers went out on strike spontaneously with no trade union involvement." But, Prof Swart said, the accusation was not true because the rationale behind these commissions was to "give people more of a commitment to the State in a stable and prosperous South Africa via economic development, intensive training and increased occupational mobility. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 83 p 2]

TEACHING OF TSONGA BACKED--An association aimed at promoting Tsonga as a teaching subject from Sub A to training college has been formed in Soshanguve, near Pretoria. The association is called Vumbanani Language Association and according to the executive committee it aims to make pupils rediscover the value, beauty and expressive power of Tsonga as a subject at any academic institution. Some of its activities will include staging Tsonga debates, essay writing, traditional dancing and dress and reciting competitions. It will also promote Tsonga literature in various forms for future writers in the form of poetry writing, novel writing, short stories, drama and one act plays. People with expert and the necessary know-how will be invited to address students. Among those to be invited will be Dr C T D Marivate, a senior lecturer in the Department of African Languages at Unisa, Mr D I Mathumba, a lecturer in the same department at Unisa, Mr G S Mayevu, senior lecturer in the Department of Tsonga at Turfloop, and Mrs C P N Nkondo, head of the Department of Tsonga at Turfloop. The association's office bearers are: Mr S P Chauke president, Mr T Shihlomulo vice-president, Mr M J Hlabane academic planner, Mr D J Risenga general secretary and Mr J S Maluleke treasurer. [By Sello Rabothata] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Sep 83 p 7]

BLACK-WHITE PAY GAP--The wage gap between Whites and Blacks in South Africa, although still a feature of the industrial scene, was not as large as was commonly believed, according to Mr Mike Zimmerman a senior management consultant and industrial psychologist. He pointed out that while it was fashionable to think of wage gaps in terms of race they also existed in terms of sex, geographical location, type of job and type of business. In looking at the wage gap he warned delegates to beware of "lies and statistics". Illustrating this he said a recent survey found that if all White males (excluding artisans) were compared with all Black males in the skilled and semi-skilled areas, the average monthly basic pay of Black males was 45 percent that of White males--a seemingly vast pay gap. However, we examine the skilled and semi-skilled groups separately, we find that the pay gap is significantly reduced, because in each group the Blacks are now shown to earn an average of 64 to 65 percent as much as the Whites. "This is because of the phenomenon of a skills gap; relatively more Whites are in the higher skills and many more Blacks in the lower skills. Finally if we take formal job valuation into account and subdivide the skill levels yet again, we find, on average, that Blacks earn 74 percent as much as Whites." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 83 p 14]

SOYCO EXECUTIVES--Two former leaders of the Soweto Students' Representative Council (SSRC), Sechaba Montsisi and Murpherson Morobe have been coopted onto the executive of the Soweto Youth Congress (Soyco). Making the announcement, the president of Soyco Mr Oupa Monareng said the new executive members would add more depth to the organisation. The other members who have been co-opted onto the committee are Mr Siphiwe Thusi, Mr Sebolai Motaung and Mr Clive Radebe. Mr Monareng said since the organisation's founding six weeks ago, it is rapidly gaining the support among Soweto youth: "A stream of new members is signing up and more people are getting active within the organisation," he said. He said the envisaged linking up of all regional youth organisations into a national youth organisation would probably take place before June next year. "At the moment we are concentrating on strengthening local structures before we move to the national level," said Mr Monareng. The organisation has urged the youth to be actively involved in the campaigns against the Constitutional Proposals and other issues affecting the community. "The youth has an important role in these campaigns, becoming practically involved as part of the workforce for the campaigns," Mr Monareng said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Sep 83 p 5]

NQAKULA FREED--Former acting president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, was released on Monday night after being detained by the Ciskei government for 40 days. He lost no time in calling on the Ciskei government to scrap the Bill of Rights entrenched in its constitution. In a statement issued yesterday Mr Nqakula said: "I firmly believe that a Bill of Rights cannot exist side by side with laws that allow for detention without trial." Mr Nqakula said it was ironic that he was detained shortly after President Sebe had assured him in a Press conference that he had always respected his politics. President Sebe had said it was unreasonable to expect everybody in any group of people to share the same viewpoint. "I stood up to thank him for recognising that political dissension was an acceptable practice and, to quote his reaction verbatim, he told me: "I have always respected your politics." "It would have been grossly unfair to Chief Sebe and extremely naive if I had interpreted his remark as carte blanche for me to do as I pleased in Ciskei." Mr Nqakula said he still held the same views he had before the day Chief Sebe made his remark. He was convinced it was not his views that bothered the Ciskei administration but his journalism. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Sep 83 p 2]

CURTIS NKONDO ELECTED NEUSA PRESIDENT--Mr Curtis Nkondo, former president of Azapo, was elected as the first national president of the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) at a conference held in Pietermaritzburg at the weekend. A former Soweto school teacher who resigned from the profession in solidarity with students who protested against Bantu Education in 1977, Mr Nkondo said his first task in Neusa would be to work towards the drafting of an Education Charter. "This country needs an Education Charter as an alternative to the detestable education systems designed separately for blacks on the one hand and whites on the other. We have always condemned both systems and now its the time to produce an alternative system which should apply to everyone

irrespective of their race," said Mr Nkondo. [as published] In a statement released yesterday, Mr Nkondo also said that Neusa, like all other progressive organisations, had its thrust in the creation of an equal and democratic education system that shall involve the unrestricted participation of students, parents and teachers on equal terms. Neusa also adopted several resolutions which, among others, rejected the De Lange Report, Koornhof Bills, President's Council proposals and last Friday's conferment of the Freedom of Soweto to the 21 Battalion by the Soweto Council. The union also condemned the banning of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) in Ciskei and "the detentions of people and atrocities being perpetrated there every day". And to add a feather on the wings of the newly formed United Democratic Front (UDF), Neusa also adopted a motion to affiliate to the UDF. [By Sam Mabel] [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Sep 83 p 9]

VELD AND VLEI LEADERSHIP--Port Elizabeth.--Veld and Vlei Adventure Trust, whose rugged courses have been attended by about 10 000 young South Africans since 1957, will do much to help fill the coming leadership gap in South Africa, its new president, Mr Peter Ogden, said here last night. Mr Ogden was elected at the trust's annual meeting in Port Elizabeth. Mr Ogden said: "As our economy expands further, the shortage of young people of all race groups with leadership ability will become a major problem to top management. "I believe that what we have to offer can be used as an initial proving ground to serve the interests of the employer in selecting potential future leaders, as well as providing the individual with an opportunity of proving to himself that he can measure up to challenge--something that must never be undervalued." Mr Ogden, who as a young man commanded an Indian artillery regiment in India and Burma, was a founder member of Veld and Vlei, and a vice-chairman from 1957 to 1968. [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 19 Sep 83 p 15]

DE HOOP NCW PLEA--The National Council of Women (NCW) has added its voice to condemnation of the siting of the proposed De Hoop missile-testing base and has called on Armscor and the government to find an alternative site "where a vital part of South Africa's environmental heritage will not be at risk". In a statement this week, Mrs Else Schreiner, national NCW president, said there were "agriculturally-arid and environmentally-unimportant areas of the country such as the north-western Cape which would be more suitable". She expressed concern that population explosion caused by movement of people into the area would "have a serious effect on the atmosphere and nature of Arniston, where many cottages have been declared national monuments". [Text] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 16 Sep 83 p 3]

HOVERCRAFT FOR SA--A new industry is coming to SA--hovercraft travel. Hovercraft are hoped to be launched linking Durban to the Wild Coast, Port Elizabeth to Cape St Francis, and Cape Town to Saldanha Bay. A Humansdorp businessman, L H Vomberg, expects to import several giant 100-seater hovercraft from Europe next year and get the plan afloat. "The hovercraft will cost about R2-million each and will travel at up to 110 km/h," he says. "Geographic studies of the proposed routes are under way and I hope to launch the first craft in Port Elizabeth towards the end of next year." [Text] [Johannesburg INDUSTRIAL WEEK in English 20 Sep 83 p 1]

ENGINEERING PLASTICS WORKSHOP--What is probably the largest workshop in South Africa entirely devoted to machining, engineering plastics has been commissioned in Virginia, Orange Free State. Designed by Vescoplastics MD, Mr Alain Leger, the workshop contains machinery worth R500 000 used to machine engineering plastics components to customer specifications. The new workshop which houses several milling machines, automatic chucking lathes, automatic bar feed lathes, centreless grinders, thicknessers, saws, etc., is part of the Vescoplastics expansion programme to capture an even bigger slice of the engineering plastics market. Vescoplastics have been producing finished parts from the engineering plastics materials manufactured in its Virginia factory. Rod is efficiently converted through the advanced bar automatic lathe into rollers, small sheaves, heavy wall bushes, wheels, pins, etc. The chucking automatic lathes convert a variety of moulded or extruded semi-finished products, into precision bushes, disc pads and other finished parts of up to 200 mm diameter. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 21 Sep 83 p 8]

CSO: 3400/55

COUNTRY'S YOUTH TO DIRECT REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3450, 26 Sep 83 p 2254

[Article by Cesaire Pooda]

[Text]

IT HAS BEEN said that the August 4 revolution led by Captain Sankara is much like any other of the coups and counter coups which the Voltaic people have almost got used to. But the first political acts of the National Council for the Revolution indicate a fundamental difference, in the proclaimed intentions at least, of the new team.

The youth of the country, it is becoming clear, are to play a leading role in the new rulers' vision. Indeed, for Sankara, the development of the youth vanguard has become something of an obsession; the man is fascinated by the future, a future in which he sees true independence and true development.

Of course, other regimes have professed to hold the country's youth in high esteem, feting them extravagantly... at election time. But the reality of the situation is that after 23 years of independence, this whole social category has been more or less ignored. The National Council of the Revolution has set itself the challenge, then, of succeeding where others have failed.

Sankara's first move in bringing young people to the revolutionary

process was to put young army officers at the head of various organisations. Their senior officers were sacked.

A similar pattern emerged when the list of Government ministers was published — the average age of the twenty ministers is just 30.

In the towns and villages, the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution (CDRs) are also expected to be made-up principally of young people. Officially, ten thousand of these Committees are estimated to exist already, but this figure is understood to be somewhat hopeful.

The National President of the Committees, Salam Kaboré, explained that they were to have major roles — socio economic, political and military. The latter two roles have yet to be properly articulated, but the first, socio-economic role, has already found expression: CDRs in Ouagadougou, for example, have been cleaning up the capital and helping to tar the badly scarred roads; in the interior, CDRs have been engaged in replanting trees, supervising the sale of cereals despatched to the drought-hit North and

Sahel Departments; there are even plans for the CDRs in major towns to establish "popular theatres."

In placing youth at the top of his list of priorities, Sankara is returning a compliment; he has become their idol, ever since he was sacked from the Zerbo Government for speaking out against censorship. His sacking from the job of Prime Minister last May by the Ouedraogo regime only increased his popularity.

In setting himself up as the spokesman for the young people, Sankara has put himself in a very delicate position: as President, he could be seen as a representative of that group which, in two decades, has achieved little.

He sees one of his roles as giving back confidence to that large majority of Voltaics whose opportunities for advancement are very limited; and he has confidence in them to succeed. As ever, history will be the judge. Observers are now waiting for the concrete results of the policies, so that in the future, no one will be able to ask: "Comrade Sankara, what did you achieve for the masses?"

UPPER VOLTA

CNR INHERITS STAGNANT ECONOMY, PASSIVE POPULATION

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French No 795 9 Sep 83 pp 13-15

[Article by Babou Paulin Bamouni]

[Text] What has the regime of 17 May 1983, and beyond it the entire body of national conservatives who for 23 years have held the fate of Upper Volta in their hands, left the people of Upper Volta and the CNR [National Council of the Revolution]?

Now that our country has reached a major point in its long history, is planning to break the chains of serfdom and at last create social structures adapted and favorable to overall development, the time has come to draw up the balance sheet. The balance sheet of 23 years of management dictated from outside the country, executed by regimes, men and interests that have only existed just because they have ties with foreign countries. An indispensable balance sheet which it will be very useful to place at the disposition of the public at large, the people of Upper Volta. If only to destroy the deliberately maintained myth of "a wisely, prudently and well managed Upper Voltan economy." Because beyond the hocus-pocus verbiage lies the simple reality, brutal and undeniable: For 23 years Upper Volta has been bankrupt. Hence the importance of the battle joined on 4 August 1983 and the advent of a government that is at last concerned for Upper Voltans' future, not only the interests of the minority at the "top" alone, as had been the case up to then.

Land of People

In fact this lengthy monopolistic past has resulted in the fact that the CNR has inherited heavy socioeconomic liabilities. Aside from a certain kind of political evolution, Upper Volta has not exhibited any other notable development since independence. It still presents the image of a fixed and stagnant society. Until then taken over by a small oligarchy composed of the new politico-military bourgeoisie and traditional chiefs, the government seemed to be solely concerned with maintaining the neocolonial system, from which it profited most.

In assuming power on 4 August the CNR realized that, as a neocolonial nation Upper Volta is now among the most deprived countries in Africa. Deprived because until now, because of its leaders' enfeoffment to neocolonialism, no one

has wanted to give this country the means for developing and taking itself in hand. Geographically located in the heart of West Africa 1,000 km from the sea, Upper Volta as a result of this has run into enormous difficulties in achieving true development. This handicap is made even worse by a population subjected to alienating neocolonial influence, with a low literacy rate and kept removed from the administration of the country's affairs.

With a population of 6.636 million, 52 percent of whom are women, Upper Volta is above all a rural country. Ninety-one percent of the population live in rural areas and are subjected to feudal and precapitalist social structures. Of the population 6.4 percent are urbanized and 2.6 percent semiurbanized. It is particularly difficult to create awareness in and mobilize about specific economic objectives the great mass of the population, thus largely in the majority and illiterate, with a certain amount of determination.

In view of its land area and population, Upper Volta is often presented as a country without natural resources capable of assuring it an economic upswing. Some have even come up with the descriptive term "land of people," wishing to thus underline the absence of natural resources. Yes, a land of people, this country "exports" them each year to its neighboring countries. In fact 300,000 young people go to Ivory Coast every year or, a few years ago, to Ghana in search of work, thus contributing to the economic development of those countries. This emigration continues to be a major problem for which no regime has so far been able to come up with a serious solution to the unemployment that affects most of the young Upper Voltans whom the rural exodus is dumping on the country's cities.

Today 1.7 million Upper Voltans live abroad. Previous governments have been incapable of stopping this emigration either by creating jobs for young people or by massively mobilizing them about a program of planned development. Everything remains to be done in this area.

The Farm Sector

The emigration and rural exodus are largely a result of the famine that affects the rural areas. Forming part of the Sahel, a certain amount of deterioration of the Upper Voltan soil is common due to very unfavorable weather conditions. Drought is a reality in the northern part of the country and regularly brings with it famines for the populations that are deadly for man and beast. Farm production is very sharply affected, which sets back the deadline for self-sufficiency in food production desired for the population as a whole, which still uses primitive means (dabas [hoes], picks, coupe-coupes [? sickles]) for producing food. Production is still, therefore, very inadequate. The total for all cereal products amounted to 1.224 million tons in 1981. As for income-producing crops like cotton, the latter showed a figure of 57,534 tons for that same year, peanuts 77,535 tons and sesame 7,951 tons.

This situation forces Upper Volta to annually import grains, particularly rice, to supply the needs of the population as a whole, which OFNACER (National Grain Office) stocks are incapable of satisfying.

Weather hazards do not fail to influence the stockraising sector, which accounts for 10 percent of the gross domestic product as against 50 percent for agriculture on the whole. Since the great drought of 1973, it has been difficult to build up livestock herds following the massive decimation of most of the cattle.

While the number of cattle went from about 2.7 million head in 1979 to nearly 3 million in 1982, the number of sheep dropped from about 2 to 1.9 million. The same holds true for goats, for which a figure of close to 3 million dropped to about 2.8 million.

As for pigs, which numbered about 400,000 in 1979, the figure returned to about 230,000 in 1982. The same was true for poultry, which returned to close to 11 million in 1981 from a figure of about 15 million in 1979.

This sector is thus in need of a certain overall reactivation to permit Upper Volta to be able to continue to export these products to its neighboring countries, since they represented almost 30 percent of all Upper Voltan exports in 1979. In view of the weather conditions and geographical environment this sector is dependent on, what solutions might we find to get it out of this bind? The question is an important one.

The Industrial Sector

Still a very rural country, Upper Volta lives a subsistence economy and as a result is lagging far behind in the industrialization of its economic sectors. Economic activity is practically entirely in the hands of a petite bourgeoisie of middlemen associated with foreign multinationals. Consequently the economy is controlled by foreign forces that develop only those sectors profitable for them. The Upper Voltan Government therefore has difficulties in creating companies and assuring their expansion.

In December 1982 the national budget totaled 53.189 billion in receipts, 56.594 billion in expenditures and there was a deficit of 3.604 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs. And the national debt rose to 84 billion CFA francs in 1981. During the same period imports amounted to 91.4 billion as against 20 billion CFA francs worth of exports. Thus a trade balance deficit of 71.4 billion was produced. As for the 1983 national budget, it shows a deficit of 15 billion CFA francs.

This heavy financial liability has not permitted Upper Volta to independently launch a policy of industrialization in the country. The lack of any heavy industry has contributed to slowing down the launching of the economy as a whole. There is only an embryo of food-growing and textile industries established in Ouagadougou, Koudougou, Bobo-Dioulasso and Banfora, that is, along the entire length of the only rail line in the country, which links Ouagadougou with Abidjan.

In 1977 these industries achieved a sales volume of 26 million CFA francs and employed over 8,000 people. Arranged according to their sales volume, the first 10 companies ranked as follows (see table):

<u>Company</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>1977 (millions of CFA francs)</u>
1. SOSUHV [Voltan Sugar Co.]	sugar	3,479
2. VOLTEX [Voltan Textile Co.]	textiles	3,165.7
3. BRAVOLTA [Voltan Breweries]	beer	2,724.5
4. IVOLCY [Voltan Bicycle and Moped Co.]	bicycles	2,184
5. CITEC [Voltan Oil and Soap Co.]	oil, soap	1,918
6. G.M.V. [Great Mills of Volta]	flour	1,832.7
7. SAP [African Tire Co.]	tires	1,234.7
8. SOVOBRA [Voltan Brewery Co.]	beer	1,016
9. BATA [Bata Shoe Co.]	shoes	708.4
10. SOPIVOLTA [Voltan Battery Co.]	batteries	695.3*

* "Economic and Financial Situation" by the Upper Voltan Ministry of Planning, October 1981.

The high cost of production factors (energy, shipping, importing of materials) and the narrowness of the domestic market limit efforts to industrialize in national development. With this weak industrial and economic development the wage-earning class remains underdeveloped. Of a total of 6.636 million, the wage-earning population in 1977 was 41,531, 60 percent in the public sector and 40 percent in the private sector. Alongside this figure we may note the presence of European emigres or "aid workers" who are distributed as follows:

Executive personnel: 637.

Mid-level advanced technicians: 209.

Technicians: 229.

Skilled labor: 101.

Semi-skilled labor: 25.

Total: 1,201 persons.

The Social Context

Considering the importance these individuals represent in key jobs in the sector and of their political position in the system, the Upper Voltan economy is of necessity under supervision. Their removal from these posts remains a problem to be resolved.

After a chaotic political situation due to 23 years of shilly-shallying and sudden turns, one of the most catastrophic of farming situations in terms of results, then a bloodless economy due to one of the most reactionary and insensitive of corrupt administrations by reactionary petit bourgeois regimes, the CNR has also inherited a distressing social context.

The reactionary policies Upper Volta has been subjected to have destroyed the drive of the working masses which systematic neocolonial exploitation has exposed to unemployment, material and moral misery, ignorance and poverty. This situation has been more or less favored by the different political parties which, without a specific political policy, have resorted to the customary

social structures of feudalism to freeze the rural sector in a medieval anachronism. Moreover, this traditional political class has made use of the ultraconservative faction of the Catholic clergy for the indoctrination and enrollment of the rural sector, today abandoned to blind fatalism. Consequently the medieval system in which the people of Upper Volta now find themselves is the result of a de facto alliance between the ultraconservative faction of the Catholic clergy, an in essence mildewed kind of feudalism and the politically corrupt Right.

The people have today been brought practically to their knees and are waiting for a redeemer. This explains the popular outburst of enthusiasm and zeal for joining in which people on the whole exhibit with regard to the CNR, in so doing demonstrating that the new government is facing a gigantic task.

Since independence, the Upper Volta social context does not seem to have benefited from the slightest assistance from the bureaucratic political governments that have kept the Upper Volta rural sector in a state of backwardness and stagnation. Public services for the administration of social affairs are practically nonexistent. The rate of school attendance, which is still 16.51 percent, is one of the lowest in Africa. Up to 1982 there were 251,269 students attending school out of a school-age population of 1,521,179. Actually the number of schools has changed very little. It went from 805 in 1976 to 1,176 in 1982, 1,088 of these for the public with a total of 3,967 classes. Government funds appear to be very limited in this domain and this handicap has favored the proliferation of various private schools, which means that education or instruction in Upper Volta is a luxury which a peasant cannot easily provide for his child. Hence ever-increasing illiteracy which keeps the nation in ignorance and a state of mental vegetation. The population has a literacy rate of 11.4 percent for men and 3.6 for women, or an average of 7.5 percent for the total population.

As for medical coverage in the country, it is still absurdly inadequate. With one doctor for every 48,000 inhabitants, Upper Volta has only two real hospitals, in Ouagadougou and in Bobo-Dioulasso. These two institutions are still in a state of remarkable unhealthiness. The country has only 5,600 hospital beds for nearly 7 million inhabitants, demonstrating to what extent this sector is at present going through one of the most dramatic of situations. The population can in no way manage to care for itself well in the face of a high death rate. Average life expectancy in the country is about 42 years.

Rural dispensaries have no medicines, not even for first-aid treatment, and abandon local populations to their own devices in the matter. The lack of concern in this domain that has been characteristic of some Upper Volta regimes has instead favored private medical practice reserved for the wealthy. Some leaders have been expert at diverting medicines received as donations from friendly nations to supply their clinics or their pharmacies. This is the bitter fruit reactionary and selfish politicians have left behind as their legacy to the CNR.

Administrative Weight

Underlying this whole disastrous situation was a sclerotic administration which favoritism and nepotism helped to travesty. Based on a petit bourgeois bureaucracy, with the reactionary regimes that succeeded one another, the Upper Volta administration became a high seat of corruption, of the intrusion of business into politics and of the use of forged instruments. The slipshod attitude instituted by 23 years of compromising with one's conscience and bowing and scraping due to the confederate laxity of governments in the past has turned the administration into not only a veritable obstacle to national development, but also into a heavy body choking on red tape managed by officials perpetually in search of sonorous titles who have little concern for the future of the people who provide them with a livelihood through their sweat and labor.

Here again, the legacy is one of the most troublesome possible for the CNR, which has come to clean it up. The crystallization of reactionary habits and behavior patterns in the face of any change continues to be one of the forces to be overcome at the administrative level in order to achieve any national progress.

In short, everything remains to be done in Upper Volta to get the country out of the impasse in which imperialist-neocolonialist-undernourishment exploitation seems to have entrenched it. Economic weakness, mental backwardness of the masses, chronic misery, unemployment, the high cost of living, inflation, growing impoverishment of farmers and workers and independence held on a leash are just some of the many situations that show the objective reality in which Upper Volta finds itself on the day after the advent of the revolution. It is painful to have to admit that after 23 years of independence we are still where we were! Even in comparison with many African countries, Upper Volta is still groping about in the waiting room of underdevelopment.

In its desire for change and despite the mobilization of the people, the CNR has after all inherited a socioeconomic situation which is — and we must underline the fact — a serious handicap that cannot help but put the advancing course of the revolution to the test.

Faced with this totality of troubles, dissipating our efforts would, however, be of no benefit to anyone. The CNR must set itself priorities. Caught up in their revolutionary zeal, the people will understand.

11,466
CSO: 3419/19

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

VOLTELEC WORKERS APPEASED--The CNR has dismissed the managing director of the Voltaic Electricity Company (VOLTELEC), Mr Bata Mathias Kontate, and appointed Sergeant Georges Namoano in his place. It said this was at the demand of VOLTELEC workers who had locked up M. Konate and two other senior officials. The Energy Minister and deputy secretary-general of the revolutionary defence committees met VOLTELEC workers delegated by an interim management council and had the three officials released. A communique from the CNR said that in many firms, "the bosses were used to acting as they pleased at the expense of workers," and that the government was determined to obtain respect for the rights and interests of the people in the context of the Voltaic revolution. The CNR nevertheless invited workers to demonstrate "a correct appreciation of the actual situation in Upper Volta." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3450, 26 Sep 83 p 2254]

ALGERIAN LOAN--The CNR has ratified an agreement with Algeria for a loan of CFA 2,000m. repayable in six-month instalments for 25 years at six percent interest. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3450, 26 Sep 83 p 2254]

SUSPENSION OF CONTRACTS LIFTED--The Minister of Finance has announced the lifting of the suspension of contracts, business transactions and payments by the state. It said authorised traders and businessmen must now accept regular dockets and orders signed by financial controllers and military authorities as legal obligations. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3450, 26 Sep 83 p 2254]

CSO: 3400/57

CONTROVERSY OVER ELECTION PUBLICITY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 83 p 13

[Text]

HARARE — Accusations and counteraccusations are flying in Harare over the Republican Front's defeat in the Makoni constituency by-election.

The Herald, Zimbabwe's biggest circulation daily newspaper, said yesterday the RF chairman, Mr Geoff Kluckow, had "contradicted" his party's leader, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith, over the issue of election publicity.

In Parliament on Thursday Mr Smith said he "would not be surprised if the party lost the election, because it had been barred from holding meetings and from advertising in the Herald.

Yesterday's Herald, however, quotes Mr Kluckow as saying the party had been given permission to hold a meeting, but not within sufficient time to publicise it.

By the time permission had been given, he said, the Herald's deadline for advertising had passed.

An editorial in the newspaper, under the headline "white lies," said Mr Smith's statement was "contemptible, cheap politicking" to make Whites believe the government was supporting the independents, whose candidate, Mr Jock Kay, won the election.

"We take issue with Ian Smith, for never, indeed, did the RF approach this newspaper with any advertising in connection with the election," says the editorial.

On Thursday, however, the day of the election, Page 7 of the Herald carried a small advertisement for the RF candidate, Mr Cooper Smit.

Ziana, the national news agency, noted the independent candidate held one meeting, and ran no newspaper advertising campaign.—Sapa

CSO: 3400/51

ZIMBABWE

EEC TO BUY ADDITIONAL SUGAR

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] The EEC is to buy an additional 750 tonnes of sugar from Zimbabwe this year, over and above this country's annual allocation of 25 000 tonnes. Meanwhile, the Community has also helped Zambia to buy 15 000 tonnes of Zimbabwean maize.

The Economic advisor to the EEC delegation in Harare, Mr Steffen Stenberg, told THE GAZETTE that as provided for in various EEC protocols with developing countries, Zimbabwe's sugar allocation was increased in June.

"When a supplying country falls short of its contractual export allocation, we re-distribute the shortfall among countries which can supply. In this case, both Trinidad and Tobago fell short. So Zimbabwe's allocation was increased by 599,5 tonnes and then a little while later, by another 150,5 tonnes, for a total increase of 750 tonnes".

Mr Stenberg said this does not mean that Zimbabwe's 1984 allocation will automatically be 25 750 tonnes.

The EEC's sugar price of \$467 per tonne was set on July 1 1982 and customarily remains static at the set level for one year, in this case, until June 30 1983.

However, Mr Stenberg said, the new price is still being debated. Nevertheless, the EEC's price compares very favourably with the fluctuating world market price, which, at the time of the setting of the EEC price in July last year, was only \$183 per tonne.

Existing Contract

The EEC, Mr Stenberg said, recently entered an existing contract between Zimbabwe and Zambia, to help the latter pay for 15 000 tonnes of maize from this country.

"Zambia was unable to fulfil its part of the contract in paying for the maize, so we are helping them. We started in July, and are at this moment running a maize train from Zimbabwe to Zambia."

In view of the drought situation prevailing in the region, Mr Stenberg said, government has decreed that no new maize contracts of this nature be entered into.

Therefore there will be no repeat of the EEC's 1981/82 purchase of 30 000 tonnes of maize from Zimbabwe for Tanzania.

CSO: 3400/48

CHAMBER OF MINES PRESIDENT DISCUSSES MINING INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Aug 83 p 18

[Text]

THE speech of out-going Chamber of Mines president, Mr Roy Lander, traced some of the grave problems experienced by the mining industry during the past year.

Citing an abnormally depressed world market "combined with mercilessly increasing costs" as being the major contributing factors, he said many companies had reported substantial losses and severe cash flow problems.

"With the exception of gold, the price of which rallied in the second half of the year, export prices of all other metals and minerals continued to be depressed," he said. "In addition, the actual volume of demand was generally lower, so that it became difficult, if not impossible, to sell an entire output of minerals at realistic prices."

In particular, he mentioned asbestos, nickel, ferrochrome, lithium and some industrial minerals, such as magnesite. Copper, silver and tin was saleable, but at depressed prices.

Anticipating an improvement in the situation by the end of 1983, linked to a worldwide economic improvement, he said the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar in December had gone some way to helping the local industry meet its escalating costs.

The industry's current wage and salary bill stood at \$200 million, representing half the cash costs. Other costs, including power, consumables and service costs, the increase in sales tax and import duties were, he said, out of balance with the drop in production value.

Mr Lander said most companies had been forced to slash their expenditure, resulting in no new projects being handled.

He went on: "The Renco Mine was officially opened during the year, but we know of no other expansion projects of any magnitude which are being seriously contemplated at the present time."

Indicative of the trend was the closure of the Empress Nickel Mine, due to the fact it was no longer viable at any reasonably foreseeable nickel prices.

Output levels had been reduced and, in some cases, operations closed down with a resultant cut-back in labour.

To offset this, and prevent closures where possible, a number of companies took advantage of Government loans offered at commercial rates.

"It is noteworthy and a matter of deep concern that the numbers employed in the industry fell by over 5 000 during the year," said Mr

Lander. "Moreover, there are now some 3 000 people on the industry's payroll surplus to requirements."

In financial terms, 1982 represented a year of loss for the Chamber itself, he said. Besides an overall loss of \$16 million being recorded, the Chamber faced immense cash flow problems. The borrowings of the bigger mines increased by \$140 million in 1982.

On the 'plus' side, Mr Lander reported greatly improved industrial relations during the year, with a well established system of workers' committees.

Conversely, the industry had faced a shortage of skills and problems of dissident activity in Matabeleland, but the latter was being effectively dealt with by Government.

"The Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation Act was promulgated towards the end of the year," he said. This established a state corporation with the objective of investing in the country's mining industry and of planning, co-ordinating and implementing mining development projects on behalf of the State.

It will also encourage exploration and act in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Mines on all matters connected with corporate investments in the mining industry.

CSO: 3400/48

ZIMBABWE

GLOOMY PREDICTION FOR COPPER INDUSTRY'S FUTURE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Aug 83 p 15

[Text] RAPIDLY escalating costs, combined with a drastic shortage of foreign exchange for plant and machinery, could lead to the downfall of much of Zimbabwe's mining industry as it exists today.

This gloomy prediction was given recently by the executive director of MTD Managing Services, Mr M J Harris. Incorporating Mangula Mines and Lomagundi Smelting and Mining, the group produces 90% of Zimbabwe's copper output, amounting annually to some 20 000 tonnes.

It also produces more than 70% of Zimbabwe's silver, and a small amount of gold, mined at Gwanda and Shabani and Silobela. The precious metal by-products from its mining operations are worth about \$11 million a year.

Mr Harris predicted that the future for much of Zimbabwe's mining industry looked bleak in the face of hard-hitting power costs, poor prices on the international market, and a shortage of foreign currency with which to improve and repair vital plant and machinery.

"The only future, as I see it, lies in gold mining," he said. "It is one sector of the industry which

generally uses less electricity than most other sectors."

"In the past, lower costs are what highlighted our mining industry. Now, we are being priced out.

"Some sectors will not be able to bear the costs. Asbestos, for example, nickel and ferrochrome, are unlikely to weather the storm. Their smelting processes use vast quantities of electricity."

Mr Harris said MTD Management Services was being pressed by Government to put into production the Copper Queen deposit at Sanyati.

"We have already put more than \$1 million into Copper Queen, and it was to be our next copper mine, also producing zinc and lead as principal by-products."

"It is now quite inconceivable, simply because of the electricity costs. The mine is situated about 110 kms east of Chinhoyi, in an area where there is no electricity at all.

"As a result, the project has been put on ice. Government is anxious that we open it up, but at the moment it would be uneconomic."

Mr Harris said the copper produced in Zimbabwe was a high-grade cathode copper, used mainly for wire and for copper piping.

"Our market is dependent on the building and automotive industries to a large extent, and we supply the local market as well as overseas countries."

Last year, the copper price was sub-economic, he said, and the company suffered heavy losses.

"We were forced into a situation where we had to maintain operations purely by borrowing. It will now take a couple of good years to get out of that situation."

No mines had been forced to shut down, but he said the company's Shackleton Mine had been "on the borderline".

"We have had to tighten our belt and restrict normal development work".

He estimated the company's mines had more than 10 years of copper ahead of them.

The majority of the copper was produced at Mangula Mine, with only one-fifth being produced at Shackleton.

"Mangula is profitable at the moment," he said.

CSO: 3400/48

THREE-YEAR TRANSITIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN ANNOUNCED

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] THE Government's public sector investment programme for 1983/84 has been cut from \$1 162 million to \$750 million and the achievement of set objectives retarded because of adverse economic conditions.

"The considerable shortfall is a reflection of the difficult times we face," said the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, in Harare yesterday.

He was speaking at a Press conference to mark the release of the second volume of the three-year transitional national development plan.

According to the plan the Government is due to set aside \$455 million in 1983/84 for the PSIP. In the Budget in June this was set at \$251.3 million.

Zimcord's contributions were cut from the planned \$380 million to \$138 million while those of public corporations were increased from \$327 million to \$360.4 million.

Despite the cuts the PSIP budget was "not bad" and the objectives

stated in the plan "remain intact", said Dr Chidzero.

The publication of the second volume of the plan "marks the end of the formulation stage of the three-year plan and is a significant historic phase in our planning history", he said.

The first volume was the centre-piece of the plan as it provided the ideological and socio-economic policy framework, macro-economic aggregates and policy objectives and strategies through which the objectives would be attained.

Plan targets like the 8 percent growth rate had not been achieved, but, despite difficult circumstances, Zimbabwe did achieve a 2 percent growth rate during the first year of the plan. If it rained this year and there was an upturn in the economy, growth would probably pick up and achieve higher rates.

The second volume focused on public sector programmes and projects and elaborated Government objectives and strategies for specific areas of social and economic activi-

ty in more detail than in volume one.

Investment programmes for the second and third years of the plan were indicative — "as useful sources of information on Government intentions and to provide guidelines to Government agencies in the preparation of their programmes and projects for each of the last two years".

Annual plans were intended to make the three-year plan operational and would be integrated into annual budgets.

The first annual plan (for 1983/84), "the basic framework of which inspired the current budget, is nearing completion and I expect publication well before the end of the year. It reviews the performance of the economy in 1982/83, identifies divergencies between plan targets and the actual performance of the economy and makes adjustments to targets where necessary. New corrective measures may also be introduced. Some of the adjustments have already been published in the 1983/84 Budget".

RURAL development will receive the largest proportion of the \$3 618 million public sector investment programme detailed in the second volume of the three-year transitional national development plan announced yesterday.

"In order to make an impact on the rural economy, a sector of high Government priority, nearly 31 percent of the PSIP is planned for rural development," said the volume.

"This encompasses land resettlement, construction of roads, bridges, schools, clinics, development of water supplies and agricultural extension services."

The rest of the PSIP will be distributed between housing and related infrastructure (21.9 percent), social services (19.5 percent), transport and communications (17.3 percent) and energy and water development (10.5 percent).

As stated in the first volume released last year, the PSIP will be financed by the Budget, Zimcord loans and grants and loans and revenues from public corporations.

Indicative

In 1982/83 the PSIP will total \$1 015 million, in 1983/84 \$1 162 million and in 1984/85 \$1 441 million.

The preface to volume 2 states: "This volume translates objectives and strategies into programmes and projects. The second and third years of the volume are indicative and meant to serve as guidelines in the preparation of programmes and projects of the first and second annual plans which make the last two years of the volume operational.

"It is important, however, to underline the point that the planned programmes in this volume and the allocation of resources indicate Government priorities which (unless they change) must be reflected in annual plans."

The volume covers all Government ministries and agencies with the exception of the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Defence.

Some of the programmes and projects listed include:

- Agriculture — \$5 million to improve technology and productivity in communal areas; studies to determine the market potential of new and existing products; a \$21 million capital development programme for the Grain Marketing Board and new receiving depots for the Cotton Marketing Board.

- Resettlement and Rural Development — land tenure reforms; the development of effective methods to manage rural resources; infrastructural improvements; the expansion of the co-operative movement with the establishment of a college for it at Domboshawa and depots and distribution/collection centres. Feasibility studies will also be carried out in special problem areas.

- Industry and Energy — the establishment of the Small Enterprise Development Corporation for small- to medium-scale commercial and industrial enterprises; the second stage of the Hwange thermal power station; \$2.7 million transmission projects in rural areas; \$12 million development programme by the Central African Power Corporation; and various projects aimed at reducing the country's dependence on imported oil and conserve or find new energy sources, particularly in the rural areas.

- Mining — the establishment of the Minerals Marketing Corporation and the Mining Development Corporation; studies on coal conversion and utilisation; a roasting plant for gold refining; coal transport and the manufacture of refractory bricks.

The Department of Geological Survey and the Office of the Chief Government Mining Officer would also have programmes on, among other

things, radioactive minerals in the Zambezi Valley, oil, revegetation of mine dumps and carbon-in-pulp research.

- Transport — the railway electrification programme; the recruitment of expatriates and the training of apprentices; the extension of the Bulawayo Airport terminal and a study on Harare Airport; improvements and expansion at Air Zimbabwe; a study on water transport and the reinforcement of Andora Harbour at Kariba; and improvements to meteorological stations.

Continued attention would be paid to the upgrading or construction of roads and bridges throughout the country.

- Natural Resources and Tourism — the hotel and conference centre in Harare; an aquaculture research and training centre; wildlife training centre; overseas offices and representation at trade shows and the Nyabara Training Centre.

- Water Resources and Development — irrigation schemes such as the Sabi Valley development scheme; the expansion of water supplies, including the raising of the Sebakwe Dam to serve Kwekwe/Redcliff; the construction of new dams; the provision of boreholes; and the recruitment and training of staff.

- Housing and Construction — the recruitment and training of skilled personnel; rent control and increasing the number of houses on the market; composite office blocks in smaller towns and cities; and increased Government participation in the construction industry.

- National Supplies — Replacement of CMED vehicles, the reorganisation of the Central Stores; external recruitment and internal training of staff for the Department of

Printing and Stationery and a modernisation programme; reorganisation of the Government furniture stores and educational supplies unit; and the incorporation of the medical stores into the national supplies structure.

● Trade and Commerce — the establishment of Sedco; the State Trading Corporation; the introduction of consumer protection legislation and the strengthening of the trade measures branch by establishing offices in Gweru and Mutare.

● Finance, Economic Planning and Development — improving and extending planning machinery; plan implementation; monitoring, evaluation and review; preparation of annual plans and budgets and medium-and long-term plans; data collection; computerisation of planning activities and the creation of an integrated national data bank.

● Local Government and Town Planning — grants to urban and rural councils as part of the policy to encourage the decentralisation of industries and create employment; development schemes such as the Dardendale water scheme in Harare; the general development of growth points and rural service centres; the District Development Fund; the purchase of urban land for Government purposes and the development of state townships and the infrastructural development of commercial stands in areas like Hwange, New Township and Middle Sabi.

● Education and Culture — primary schools for resettlement areas, 40 government rural secondary schools with at least one for each district; expansion of local authority and mission schools; expansion of private secondary schools; expansion of teacher training; and im-

provements/additions at the University of Zimbabwe.

● Manpower Planning and Development — apprenticeship training; institutional training in colleges; upgrading of semi-skilled workers; the National Vocational Training and Development Centre; improvement and regulation of private colleges and technical instruction in schools.

● Labour and Social Services — worker/employer education; new labour legislation; employment creation; changes to existing probation services; national social security and pension scheme; care for refugees and widening the coverage of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund.

● Health — 316 new rural health centres and the upgrading of other facilities; completion of Bindura hospital; nutrition education programme and possible creation of a National Nutrition Council; primary health care education programmes; malaria and bilharzia control; village health workers to form the base of a national health system; employment of full-time consultant staff to provide the necessary cover for all patients admitted to Government hospitals; expansion of central and provincial hospital according to demand; a national referral centre for dental services for each province; and improved radiographic services.

● Public Service — establishment of the Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration and Management; expansion of Domboshawa to a national multi-purpose training centre; and the establishment of about 30 district training centres.

● Foreign Affairs — expansion of existing missions; opening of new missions, and engaging better-trained personnel.

● Youth, Sport and Recreation — establishment of national youth training centres in each district; organisation of youth brigades; and development of a national sports programme.

● Community Development and Women's Affairs — Research; non-formal education; individual skill formation; community self-reliance and organisation of a preschool service.

● Home Affairs — support unit; police reserve; Criminal Investigation Department; village policing; immigration control (including strengthening border posts with South Africa and the revision of laws, especially those relating to foreign husbands and those classified "prohibited immigrants"); further licensing of private investigators and security guards to protect the public; manpower development; and the reorganisation of National Museums and Monuments to make its facilities accessible to more people.

● Legal and Parliamentary Affairs — repeal of colonialist laws; expansion of Government's legal advisory service and public legal education; examination of international law treaties; and parliamentary reform.

● Justice — establishment of about 1 600 village courts and 300 community courts; and transformation of the prison service.

● Information, Posts and Telecommunications — establishment of postal facilities; sub-post offices and telephone facilities in all designated points and service centres; construction and installation of an earth and satellite station to provide a gateway exchange and a micro-wave link to route telephone traffic to neighbouring countries. The mass media will be streamlined and expanded.

ZIMBABWE

TOTAL INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR OVER \$170 MILLION

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 22 Sep 83 p C3

[Text] TOTAL investment in the manufacturing sector last year probably topped \$170 million with 30 "multinational" companies alone investing \$56 million, the president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr Frank Mills, said yesterday.

While he was concerned that more investment was not taking place in the manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, he believed that the investment that was taking place in Zimbabwe should be "acknowledged and praised".

He was responding to an article published in The Herald on Tuesday that condemned the private sector in general and the subsidiaries of foreign companies in particular (save a handful) for not investing in Zimbabwe.

The article, headed Investment Freeze a Long-Term Threat, highlighted a fear of socialism as a cause for the lack of investment and the furtherance of destabilisation as the outcome.

"While I can only applaud the decision to bring into public debate the critically important issue of investment in the future Zimbabwe economy

— for as Dr Chidzero quite rightly stated in his recent Budget speech, we can only as a nation ignore the imperative to invest at our peril — I have to take issue with the writer," said Mr Mills.

A recent CZI survey of investment in the manufacturing sector drew a response from 157 manufacturers covering 50 percent of the sector in terms of turnover.

Out of the 157 replies, only three manufacturers, less than two percent, recorded no investment expenditure in 1982.

"Total investment of respondents in 1982 was valued at \$90 million which, if the sample were representative of the whole sector, would suggest total investment in the sector in excess of \$170 million," said Mr Mills.

"The firms that replied to the questionnaire were big and small, locally owned and subsidiaries of foreign companies, and almost all were private sector firms.

SUBSIDIARIES

"Among manufacturers who are subsidiaries of foreign companies, some 30 gave investment data for 1982 and included well known companies like Metal Box, Lancashire Steel, 3M, Philips, Rothmans, BP & Shell Marketing Services, Schweppes, Lonrho and Delta subsidiaries, Lemco, Colgate Palmolive, Lever Brothers,

Reckitt and Colman and Dunlop.

"The total investment of these 30 companies amounted to \$56 million in 1982 and over half of them invested in excess of half a million dollars each."

Mr Mills also pointed out that the Reserve Bank's balance of payments data for 1982 records an inflow of private long term capital of \$50 million.

"As CZI's data was only from a sample and in only the manufacturing sector (and excluded the Heinz deal) the two sets of figures indicate that 'foreign' investment levels are far higher than balance of payments data reveal; as is known, this investment originates not only from annual after-tax profits but also from using blocked funds where Reserve Bank regulations permit."

"As for the claim that an 'unwillingness' to invest is related to fears of socialism, again the figures speak for themselves."

CHINESE EXAMPLE

Data published by the Central Statistical Office showed that investment in the manufacturing sector in 1980 and 1981 was higher, at fixed prices, than in any year between 1973 and 1979.

"And, significantly, actual investment in 1981 was some 20 percent higher than the development plan figures

were suggesting would be achieved for manufacturing."

Dealing with how investment could be encouraged, Mr Mills suggested that Zimbabwe follow the example of the Chinese by holding a con-

ference for potential investors where projects for joint ventures agreed by the Government could be presented to interested parties.

"What we need perhaps more than anything else is an atmosphere in which

confidence in the future of Zimbabwe and its prosperity can be created and built upon.

"As a first step in this direction the investment that is taking place in the country needs to be acknowledged and praised," he said.

CSO: 3400/51

RESERVE BANK OPTIMISTIC ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe is cautiously optimistic about the growth prospects of the economy next year. In its latest quarterly economic and statistical review (June 1983), the bank said:

"The economy is expected to remain stagnant or decline marginally in 1983, the balance of payment remains under pressure and inflation is still high. Given a sustained upturn in the world economy, however, and a resultant strengthening in the balance of payments situation from the

third quarter, growth prospects in 1984 and beyond look favourable."

Preliminary figures indicated that real gross domestic product (GDP) expanded by about 2 percent in 1982, "sharply down from the double-digit rates of growth experienced during the preceding two-year period".

It was probable that real GDP could decline in 1983, largely because of the drought and indications were that agricultural output could decline by as much as 20 percent.

"In addition, the recovery of the balance of payments which appeared imminent a few months ago has been pushed forward to the last quarter of the year, as the impact of the drought on agricultural exports had turned out to be more severe than was expected," said the review.

"Moreover, overseas metal and mineral markets in general still remain weak, while the country retains huge stockpiles pending export."

Exports

Recent official efforts to promote manufactured exports, particularly to regional markets, were expected to begin to yield higher export receipts only in the fourth quarter of the year "because of the well-known lag between obtaining export orders, getting import permits for raw materials and finally exporting the goods".

The country was also facing "sharply higher" payments for freight because of freight rate increases and increased dependence on distant ports. Aid inflows had also been much lower than expected.

"In view of the above, increases in import allo-

cations which would provide raw materials and other inputs for domestic and export production would have to wait an improvement in the balance of payments situation.

"This implies restrained growth in industrial production, employment and in construction activity. The retail trade sector would also necessarily be constrained by the lack of growth in real purchasing power and lagging supplies from both local and external sources."

But the Government had made "significant progress in containing its budgetary deficit" since it was decided at the end of 1982 to contain expenditure. Tax collection had fallen below expectations but the eventual budget turnout for 1982/83 would reflect "a significantly lower deficit than projected ... in July 1982".

Of greater significance, the authorities had mobilised significant amounts of savings during the second half of 1982/83 to finance the deficit rather than depending on inflationary bank credit. The net indebtedness of the Government to the banking sector should show a decline between December 1982 and June 1983.

As a result, the year-on-year rate of growth of the money supply slackened during the first half of 1983. This trend was assisted by a relatively weak demand for credit and by the net outflow of foreign exchange.

During the first quarter of 1983, the year-on-year rate of inflation for higher income urban families declined from 17.7 percent in December 1982 to 16 percent by March 1983. The inflation rate was expected to remain at, or slightly above, this level as the full impact of last December's devaluation was felt on prices.

ZIMBABWE

MUZENDA CALLS FOR HALT TO CHEAP LABOR EXPORTATION TO S.A.

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

AFRICAN countries must stop strengthening South Africa's economic and military wealth and phase out the exportation of cheap migrant workers to work in the farms and mines of that country, the acting Prime Minister, Cde Simon

Muzenda, said yesterday.

Officially opening the fifth Southern Africa Labour Commission conference in Harare, Cde Muzenda said a significant portion of South Africa's wealth had been accumulated through the use of cheap local and migrant labour.

"Yet ironically much of this wealth has been used to establish and entrench the policy of apartheid. Therefore the more we produce wealth for South Africa the more we strengthen its economy and military might and the more our brethren there are oppressed, our countries threatened and destabilised.

"It is clear now that any form of assistance we render to the South African regime must be phased out as soon as possible," he said.

It was the responsibility of African countries to contribute to the downfall of apartheid and this would be more difficult if some member states continued to allow the migration of workers to South Africa.

"I am aware that, where possible, some of the commission's member states have already taken this drastic action," he said, adding that it was difficult for some to do so because of economic problems in the region.

"Some cannot take a sudden and comprehensive action by immediately repatriating their migrant labour for their own use. The world-wide recession and successive years of a crippling drought have certainly not helped matters," said Cde Muzenda.

African countries could not afford the luxury of losing sight of the ultimate

goal of disengaging from the racist regime in the field of labour.

"These efforts should be linked with our desire, on the political front, to remove apartheid from the face of Africa. South Africa must understand that is part of Africa and that Africa will not compromise on the question of apartheid."

The Zimbabwe Government stopped all formal labour recruitment arrangements and the exportation of migrant workers to South Africa soon after independence.

"Our efforts are now directed at ensuring the full integration of returning migrants into the economy and fully utilising their acquired skills.

"We do not hate the people of South Africa, we only abhor their inhuman policy of apartheid which treats certain racial groups as sub-human," said Cde Muzenda.

CSO: 3400/52

ZAPU MP'S URGE GOVERNMENT TO RESTORE FOOD SUBSIDIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Sep 83 p 7

[Text]

IF subsidies of food were to be reintroduced the national Budget would be increased by \$140 million, the Deputy Minister of National Supplies, Cde Moses Mvenge, told the Assembly on Tuesday.

"Where are we going to get this money?" he asked.

It would obviously mean more taxes because the Government alone could not afford to raise the money.

The minister was speaking on a private member's motion by Cde Sidney Malunga (Zapu, Matabeleland North) who said the recent price increases on mealie-meal, bread and meat were not only "untimely, but ruthless" in their effect on the masses, particularly the unemployed who, he said, lived "from hand to mouth".

Cde Mvenge said while he accepted the fact that the subsidies were removed at the wrong time there was need to examine this issue and look at it "from both sides of the coin".

In his motion the Zapu MP expressed disquiet that the new prices were announced when the nation was still recovering from a tough Budget and recent increases in fuel prices.

Cde Malunga said the new prices of roller meal would hit the rural population worst of all because of high transport costs,

which will make the commodity even more expensive in rural areas.

The MP claimed the Government had lost touch with the needs of the people and added that the recent increases had left many people despondent and feeling "betrayed".

Cde Malunga said that kwashiokor resulting from severe malnutrition had become prevalent in some parts of the country "because of the saturation point reached in the cost of living".

He claimed child dumping and the rising crime rate were because of "frustration and economic insecurity" among many Zimbabweans and warned that the situation could become worse when ex-combatants now receiving demobilisation pay were no longer entitled to it.

Cde Tenjiwe Lesabe (Zapu, Matabeleland North), in seconding the motion, said Zimbabwe's labour force was now less productive because of the rise in the price of food commodities.

"You cannot work hard if you are hungry," she said.

Cde Lesabe urged the Government to review its decision so that the ordi-

nary man could have a balanced diet — "maybe two or three meals a day".

Instead of increasing food prices, the Government should provide more social services and allocate more money for the drought relief fund.

Another Zapu MP, Cde William Kona (Midlands), said the increase in food commodity prices had hit the poor more than the rich.

This year, he said, was an "untimely" year to raise the price of food "in such a manner".

The question of the drought, he added, should have been taken into consideration.

Cde Kona suggested that the Government should have phased out food subsidies gradually to guard against shocking the public.

He also said the price of beef had been increased beyond the reach of even the average working person in the urban areas.

"I find there is a growing customer resistance, especially to beef," he said. "Many people cannot afford beef now because of the price."

Cde Kona said malnutrition would be rife throughout the country resulting

from the reduced beef diet.

Cde Jini Ntuta (Zapu, Matabeleland North) urged the Government to restore the subsidy on mealie-meal which he said was a national and staple foodstuff.

He said even the poorest man should be able to buy mealie-meal for sadza. "It is cheap to make," he said. "It can have any kind of

relish to accompany it — even water."

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Paramilitary Training), Cde William Ndangana, said this was a national problem to which the entire nation should address itself.

The solution, he said, was in encouraging people to work hard and grow more food.

He said the contribution by most MPs was "shallow" because they were not addressing themselves to the solution of the problem.

He said unless Zimbabweans learnt to work hard the country could have food problems like its neighbouring states.— Ziana.

CSO: 3400/52

POPULATION RISE COULD HINDER RESETTLEMENT EFFORTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 83 p 16

[Text]

EFFORTS to reduce the number of people in congested rural areas through resettlement could be hindered by steep population increases, says Professor Malcom Blackie, of the University of Zimbabwe.

The dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, he says that today about 6 million of the 7.5 million people in Zimbabwe live in the over-crowded countryside eking a living from infertile lands.

He noted in a paper delivered to a recent sub-Saharan conference in Victoria Falls that current plans are to resettle 162 000 families on commercial farms. Altogether 16 000 families have already been resettled in the first year of the three-year programme.

However, he said, Zimbabwe had one of the fastest population growth rates in the world which doubled every 20 years. By the end of the century Zimbabwe would be faced with the task of keeping 6 million people on lands which today barely supported 4 million people.

Professor Blackie said estimates suggested that between 5 and 8 million ha of commercial land would be acquired for resettlement.

About 5 000 commercial farmers produce about 94 percent of the agricultural output and support 1.8 million people.

FAILURES

The remaining farming areas produce 15 percent of agricultural output providing subsistence for about 4.5 million people.

Professor Blackie cautioned that the country could not afford to embark on agricultural policies which could hinder food production in the face of run-away population explosion.

He blames consistent failure of past governments to devote resources towards developing communal lands. This had resulted in a "marked and increasing" critical decline in the productivity and welfare of the inhabitants of "virtually" all communal areas.

Increasing populations, he contended were rapidly rendering non-sustainable

the rural farming systems based on low input-output because continuous cropping of depleted soils lead both to ecological degradation and falling productivity.

He said transport problems were serious in the remoter areas where — under current arrangements — fertiliser frequently arrives late or was delivered to the wrong place.

Professor Blackie also said that after independence parastatal organisations needed to service small-scale agriculture more than they had done in the past.

And he added: "There is a dearth of experienced and senior officials familiar with a dynamic and productive smallholder agriculture," he says. "The experienced, educated and productive farmer who played a major role in the development policy for large-scale sector does not have a counterpart in the smallholder sub-sector."

ZIMBABWE

DUTCH EXPERTS TO HELP RESETTLEMENT

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 83 p 6

[Text]

THE Netherlands is working on a programme to provide Zimbabwe with agricultural experts and the first group will arrive in the next few months, the country's ambassador here, Mr Abram Schneiders, said in Harare yesterday.

Speaking to The Herald in an interview, Mr Schneiders said this group, which would work with Agritex, would be involved in resettlement schemes in many parts of the country.

The Netherlands also offered scholarships "for highly technical courses" in agriculture for Zimbabweans and a number of them were already being trained there.

"A 15-member delegation on an agricultural mission will arrive in Harare in the middle of November to discuss various agricultural areas for further co-operation between the two countries.

"There is a great inter-

est in Zimbabwe among Dutch agricultural companies and many of them will not only want to explore ways of exporting their products here, but will also discuss possibilities of establishing joint ventures in this industry," said Mr Schneiders.

Some farmers were already growing flowers on a contract basis, for some Dutch companies. There were also possibilities of establishing joint ventures in seed multiplication with the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority.

The Netherlands imported more than \$20 million worth of tobacco a year and this was likely to grow as more co-operation was established, he said.

A delegation would arrive this month from the Netherlands to discuss the 1983/84 aid allocation for Zimbabwe donated under Zimcord.

CSO: 3400/53

ZIMBABWE

BRITISH HAILS COUNTRY'S PROGRESS

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is making progress despite its internal and external problems, the leader of the British Fabian Society delegation, Ms Jenny Little, said in Harare last week.

The group, which is affiliated to the Labour Party, has been in the country for the last two weeks to get an insight into post-independence Zimbabwe, which could be portrayed to interested members of the British public.

Ms Little said tremendous progress had been made in education and health. A lot of the Government's other efforts had been hampered by the drought and the economic recession.

"It was impressive to hear from all the people we met that they wanted to develop something, only that they could not get money from the Government."

Ms Little, whose delegation returned home at the weekend, said they had also been impressed by the lack of bitterness among the racial groups

which only a few years ago had been engaged in war.

She hoped the differences between Zanu (PF) and Zapu would not be allowed to develop further because it would be a disaster for the good work that was being done.

Asked what sort of report she would take back to Britain, Ms Little, who is also the international secretary of the Labour Party, said she would need time to reflect about the trip rather than make snap judgments.

During the trip the delegation met the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, and the Deputy Minister of Information, Cde Naomi Nhawatiwa. They also met the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cde Didymus Mutasa, MPs, the Zanu (PF) organising secretary, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, district administrators and other leaders.

CSO: 3400/53

MINING SHOWING SIGNS OF RECOVERY SAYS MINISTER NYAGUMBO

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S mining industry is showing signs of recovery, the House of Assembly was told yesterday.

"I am most encouraged. There are signs of an upturn, especially for copper, and we believe there will be an upturn for all minerals in future," the Minister of Mines, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, told the Assembly during the debate on his vote.

The minister gave the following figures for sales by the Mineral Marketing Corporation this year:

May, value sold \$3 862 285 and commission paid to the corporation \$33 795; June, \$18 294 953 and commission \$160 080; July, \$22 541 372 and commission \$197 237; and August \$20 468 029 and commission \$179 095.

Cde Nyagumbo also said there was now a new demand for ferro-chrome, but prices had remained static while costs of production had increased.

He also said that although the world had mounted a campaign against the mining of asbestos — because it had been declared a harmful product — Zimbabwe had succeeded in retaining its markets for the mineral.

"As a result, our markets are going on very smoothly," the minister assured the House.

Uranium

Geological surveys, he said, were also being carried out with the assistance of companies from West Germany, Britain, France and recently, Canada.

He said a German company had since discovered huge deposits of uranium in the north-west of Zimbabwe.

"We believe we may have large deposits of minerals in that part of our country," said Cde Nyagumbo.

Asked by Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale) whether the ministry had employed Zimbabwean miners declared redundant from the Wenela recruiting firm and deported from South Africa, Cde Nyagumbo said "only those highly qualified ones had been employed".

On the Zimbabwe Mineral Marketing Cor-

poration, Cde Nyagumbo said all posts had been filled by Zimbabweans and that it was so far doing "a good job".

The corporation, he said, had been accepted both locally and internationally and had continued to maintain the existing markets while opening new ones.

He also said Zimbabwe's coal was being exported to neighbouring countries such as Zambia, Zaire and Mozambique and that an agreement had been concluded recently with Tanzania.

European Economic Community consultants were also doing feasibility studies.

The Government was also continuing to assist gold miners financially, by guaranteeing loans.

However, it was demanding that people should mine a high grade

and not a lower grade of gold.

On accidents, Cde Nyagumbo said there were 54 fatal accidents in the mines last year due to a lack of supervision by engineers.

He noted that the mining industry was facing difficulties in getting engineers.

Efforts were also being made to attract investors in the mines, but some of them were not keen to invest because of the current economic recession.

Cde Nyagumbo said Empress Mine would not be reopened because the Government felt it was uneconomical to run such a mine.

On accommodation, the minister said that although some of the miners' houses were bad, many were much better and that in areas where there were bad houses, miners were being medically checked to ensure that they did not suffer from any diseases.

CSO: 3400/53

SABI RIVER CONTINUOUS SILTATION THREATENS GROWTH

Harare THE HERALD in English 23 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text] THE continuous siltation of the Sabi River is threatening all the development projects that depend on it for water, the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Cde Victoria Chitepo, said yesterday.

Cde Chitepo, who was accompanied by a number of other Cabinet ministers and their deputies during an aerial inspection of the river, said the Sabi demanded "very urgent action".

The Sabi River, which stretches for more than a kilometre in width on its way to the sea is now a desolate, meandering sand-bed with many pools of still water. Where once the wild animals used to roam there are now only cattle desperately searching for water. Fish are no more to be seen.

Cde Chitepo said the resuscitation of the river was an enormous project requiring a plan of great magnitude to effectively tackle it. But the concern in inviting the other Government ministers was to enable the adoption of a common strategy in arresting the silting of the river.

A study which the ministry and others were working on was expected to provide a solution to the problem.

The inspection tour from Harare to Wedza, Nyanyadzi, Ndowoyo, Buffalo Range and back

through Manjirenji and Siya dams was primarily to give a representative picture of areas in which severe degradation occurs in the catchment areas of dams which supply water to irrigation schemes and is resulting in the silting up of those dams.

The Sabi catchment area was chosen to show what was already happening in many parts of the country.

Cde Chitepo said that what had happened to the Sabi River was the result of unplanned settlements. Poor farming methods and over-grazing had contributed to the rapid silting of the river.

She said it was still possible for the people near the river to be persuaded to move away from it and cease streambank cultivation without incurring considerable costs.

There is considerable evidence, in the upper part of the Sabi River catchment area, that topsoil and the nutrients on which crops depend are not being kept on the land where they belong. They are being washed away with every rain that falls, because there is no vegetation to arrest degradation.

"The Natural Resources Board and my ministry are most concerned about the agricultural practices in the northern portion, which have been going on for many years and are so

out of step with natural conditions that the great potential of the southern Sabi River irrigable portion is in jeopardy."

Cde Chitepo also said that the proposed Condo Dam on the Sabi River near Dorowa Mine was part of an attempt to make the river more productive by stopping the loss of water to the sea.

Cde Chitepo said that silting was a manifestation of a much more dangerous malady — soil erosion and its loss. The loss of soil from the Sabi catchment area was estimated to be more than 100 million tonnes every year.

Of the more than 130 dams in the country 82 were already more than half-full with silt and had been reduced to less than half their capacity. More than 60 percent of these dams were seriously affected by silting.

The team of Government ministers stopped at Buffalo Range to visit the nearby scheme where 16 000 cattle bought from areas severely affected by drought are being fattened by the Cold Storage Commission.

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Cde Albert Taderera, said there were more than 52 000 cattle which were being fattened by the CSC in the area.

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH SAYS MUGABE CAN BLAME U.S. NOW

MB030856 (Clandestine) Radio Truth to Zimbabwe in English 0430 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] We notice that the attacks and back biting against whites has never let up for a second time since 1980, and has grown worse since Robby G. returned from his trip. As one poor white lady said recently: During the 80 years of white rule didn't we do even one thing right? No white lady, apparently you and your ancestors did not do one thing right, not to ZANU-PF anyway. But take heart, there are a lot of black Zimbabweans who today wish you were still running the country. Three and 1/2 years of ZANU-PF has been more than enough.

Doesn't one get so sick of these liberal, dripping-in-arsenic-and-old-lace whites who appear from London or America to paw all over our leaders? The latest dreary offering was a Mrs or Ms (Jennifer Davis) representing the America Committee on Africa--whatever that is. This charming lady spent hours telling us that her organization is doing all it can to force American companies to disinvest in South Africa. She said that about 300 million dollars destined for South Africa has been stopped and her organization is doing all it can to stop more investment in South Africa. However, she was forced to admit that America has more than 600 million dollars invested in the racist republic.

The dear lady didn't stop to explain why this is, nor did she tell us how much America plans to invest in Zimbabwe during this financial year. However, with the slight offered such companies as (Dalgati) over its acquisition of care and shares, coupled with the crazy labor laws in Zimbabwe, we don't think it will be much.

Perhaps Robby G. can begin blaming America for all his problems now. We are all sick of the white colonialist Smith, Muzerewa, South Africa, and the drought. Let's have something new to hate. Maybe we could even whip up a spontaneous demonstration.

CSO: 3400/46

ZIMBABWE

RADIO TRUTH CRITICIZES APPEAL FOR MANDELA RELEASE

MB052003 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Simon Muzenda, George Orwell would be proud of you. We know that you have signed on behalf of Zimbabwe a memorandum calling for the release of Nelson Mandela. In the signing ceremony your script writer managed to make you look stupid yet again. Do you remember mumbling these precious lines: The people of the Republic of Zimbabwe feel that the continued imprisonment of Comrade Nelson Mandela is racist, inhuman, and altogether without justification in terms of human dignity--unquote.

Might we remind you that for one thing Mandela was tried and convicted in a court of law on charges of high treason. Furthermore, not a soul outside South Africa, including you, made a noise about his conviction at the time, because all you knew he was indeed guilty as charged. Keeping in mind that South Africa maintains the death penalty, Mandela was very lucky to get off with life, rather than hanging for his crime. But perhaps the most interesting facet of this charade is the double-think that you and your chums in ZANU-PF display at times like this. When Britain called for the release of its own citizens who have been redetained after being acquitted by the court, you screamed: Interference in the internal affairs of Zimbabwe. However, when Marxist Zimbabwe calls on South Africa to release a convicted terrorist leader and traitor, the call is humanitarian.

CSO: 3400/56

EDITORIAL SCORES BRITISH PRESSURE OVER AIRMEN

MB302000 Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Hands Off"]

[Text] It comes as a great shock to all Zimbabweans who cherish their hard-won independence and sovereignty to learn of the underhand methods employed by Britain to try to compel Zimbabwe to free the detained air force men who, after rebelling against the Queen yesterday, are today celebrated heroes in the heart of Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues.

The prime minister, Cde Mugabe, revealed on arrival back in Harare yesterday how during his visits to Ireland, the U.S. and Canada... The British Government had tried to influence governments in those countries in a variety of ways to pressure this country to release all the six air force men.

These arm-twisting tactics, coming as they did from people who are supposed to be "civilised," can only be condemned as being frantic, impolitic and highly emotional. Their timing was obviously calculated to embarrass and humiliate our prime minister so that he could yield to the irrational and unrealistic demands of the British Government.

But Britain no longer rules Zimbabwe. The British Government cannot therefore hope, despite its strong feelings about blood being thicker than water, to influence decision-making processes of the independent and sovereign state of Zimbabwe.

As far as is known no one dictates how Britain should run its own affairs. We, accordingly, ask Britain to desist forthwith from dabbling in our internal affairs and to follow normal diplomatic convention in any dealings with our government.

Britain, it must be pointed out, must be grateful to the Zimbabwe Government for adopting a national policy of reconciliation. Without this hand of friendship Britain would have faced the imponderable task of resettling thousands of settlers who would have fled this country at independence.

As Cde Mugabe put it yesterday, Zimbabweans did what even God himself did not do. "...The Almighty sent Lucifer down to the bottomless pit. There was no reconciliation there."

But it seems reconciliation is being taken too literally by some. After we forgave those who fought in the war we are now expected to close our eyes when our national security is endangered by these same people. What brazen thinking!

Perhaps the British need reminding here that Zimbabweans are not oblivious of the fact that if they had had their way, Margaret Thatcher and her government would have much preferred to have other people in power in this country.

If they deny this then they should start behaving responsibly towards our government. Otherwise, there will be no reasonable interpretation of the vicious campaign they are waging to isolate Zimbabwe, accompanied by threats to withdraw British aid.

Cde Mugabe explained at his press conference that the money from Britain is in a way used to aid the British by acquiring land from and paying pensions to British settlers. Should that aid be withdrawn, Zimbabwe reserves the right to apply the necessary sanctions against the British. No one should doubt it.

Aid from friendly countries is by all means welcome here. But aid which shackles our hands and reduces us to other people's puppets can go. It is destructive!

CSO: 3400/46

PARLIAMENT COMPARED WITH 'WILD WEST SHOW'

MB101335 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Parliament in Zimbabwe has been described as being more Marx Brothers than Marx. It has also been described by one objective journalist as being reminiscent of Fulham Football Ground during the dying moments of a final.

Certainly good manners, the rules of parliamentary procedure, and discipline itself have fled to high ground to escape the flood of invective and bad language. We have witnessed Mugabe at question time lying his head off, and we have witnessed the minister and deputy of the Ministry of Sport perjure themselves.

We have also witnessed the animal act of Herbert Ushewokunze, who firmly believes that being a minister makes him into something godlike and all powerful. Those who have been blaming the minister Dr Ushewokunze for the re-detention of the air force officers can think again. As we have always said Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is the evil genius and the leader of ZANU-PF, who has incited and supported Minister Ushewokunze in all his extraordinary actions and speeches.

Recently members of parliament inquired about the fact that three air force officers were still in prison after their acquittal by Judge Dumbutshena. Minister Ushewokunze screamed at them: Shii, and then he added, shouting, and we quote: Because of this, we shall continue to detain the remainder indefinitely. A white member of parliament said the remaining three officers should be freed and given compensation and their pensions. But the dignity of parliament fled as Dr Ushewokunze shouted: You are sick in the head. When another member said individual justice was a prerequisite for being civilized, Dr Ushewokunze answered: To hell with it. It appears to us that parliament in Zimbabwe now is more like a scene in a wild west show.

Ushewokunze has been criticized for his arrogance, rudeness, and dictatorial statements, but many have said once Mugabe returns, he will discipline his boisterous ministers. After all, he has to keep reins on that radical wing of ZANU-PF, they thought. Discipline and reins: What about Mugabe's own speech in the house on 28 September immediately after returning from his

overseas tour? Mr Mugabe stated that he is convinced that Zimbabwe air force officers helped in the sabotage, which destroyed a third of the country's combat airplanes. Like Ushewokunze, the prime minister obviously considers he has greater knowledge than that of the judge and those who brought about the facts of the trial to the high court. Dr Ushewokunze said, and we quote: We know more than the court. ZANU-PF members obviously consider themselves not only all powerful, but also omniscient. Replying to white Republican Front members of parliament, Mugabe said his government was still considering whether or not to pay pensions to the three officers released.

With millions of dollars in aid now in his pockets, no wonder he feels omnipotent. Mugabe is not only leader of ZANU-PF and prime minister of Zimbabwe, but also the ruler and dictator of this country. And what he says, goes not only here, but also in the West and the East. But Robert Mugabe, now using his precise English, said Zimbabwe is still, in his own words, committed to democracy and the rule of law. And what is more, he expects everyone to believe him.

Either Mugabe believes the prime ministers of other countries are unintelligent, or his inflated ego has addled his brain. With millions of dollars disappearing into his pockets and those of his ministers, the country tottering to economic ruins, the parliament in Harare is like a play from a comedy farce on TV. So what next? It will surely not be long now before Mugabe's image as a pragmatic, civilized, wise prime minister of a young state will crack, and beneath the lavishly expensive suits will be found a fanatical megalomaniac to remind one of a cross between Hitler and Tarzan.

CSO: 3400/60

BRIEFS

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY--The minister of education and culture, Comrade Dzingai Mutumbuka, yesterday returned from a tour of the FRG, the DPRK, and Hungary. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation today, Comrade Mutumbuka said Zimbabwe signed a tentative agreement with Hungary in which Hungary will supply about 300 teachers to Zimbabwe early next year. Comrade Mutumbuka said he held talks with the Hungarian deputy prime minister and his Hungarian counterpart on bilateral cooperation in the education field. [Excerpt] [MB111253 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 83]

ACCORD SIGNED WITH BELGIUM--Zimbabwe will soon start producing line service and shunting diesel locomotives as a result of an accord signed between (Zeco) Limited and the (Alma Belgium Corporation), ABC. A press statement released by (Zeco) today said the ABC, which is a major diesel engine manufacturer in Belgium, and (Zeco) would build the railway's rolling stock and locomotives in the [word indistinct] entered into a technical agreement. Under the accord ABC will provide (Zeco) with technology for the assembly of diesel engines, which will enable it to manufacture and assemble small and large diesel engines of 200 to 2,400 horsepower. [Excerpt] [MB111253 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 10 Oct 83]

ABD LOAN FOR COMMUNICATIONS--The African Development Bank has approved a 7.5-million-dollar loan to Zimbabwe to finance the development of telecommunications. The loan is repayable over 30 years, with a 5-year grace period. It will assist the government in its project to improve the quality and scope of telecommunications services throughout the country by rehabilitating and expanding existing facilities. The project is expected to start in January next year and will take 4 years to complete. [Excerpt] [MB071525 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Oct 83]

MILITARY OPERATION CLOSES NATIONAL PARK--Bulawayo, 11 Oct (SAPA)--Part of Zimbabwe's Matopos National Park has been closed to the public because of military operations in the area, according to a spokesman for the Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management. [Text] [MB111019 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 11 Oct 83]

CRIMINAL PROCEDURES TO BE REVIEWED--The minister of justice is to review the Criminal Procedures Act with a view to eliminating some of the technical

procedures which led government to lose some of the big cases in the high court. The attorney general, Comrade Godfrey Chidyausiku, told THE HERALD yesterday that the government had not lost cases because of inexperience by its legal personnel during the trials of Dumisa Dabengwa, Lookout Masuku, the six air force officers, and a former Republican Front member of parliament, Wally Stuttaford. However, he said, the government does not have enough legal officers, after many resignations by experienced staff after independence. To improve the situation, the ministry has launched an in-service program by appointing a trainer for prosecutors. [Text] [MB111050 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Oct 83]

JOBS ON MERIT--The Senate was told yesterday that jobs in all local authorities will be given on merit, regardless of party affiliation, color, or race. The minister of local government and town planning, Comrade Enos Chikowore, was answering a question in the house concerning a statement made by the mayor of Harare, Councillor Tizirai Gwata, as reported by THE HERALD on Monday. Councillor Gwata reportedly said jobs in the council will be given to ZANU-PF members only. Comrade Chikowore said he will investigate such claims as they are brought to his attention. [Words indistinct] councillors where there was a tendency to discriminate in the employment of people. [Text] [MB120744 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Oct 83]

CLERGYMAN SILENT ABOUT DISSIDENTS--Harare.--A Zimbabwe clergyman from the Tsholotsho communal land north-west of Bulawayo, has been jailed for an effective 18 months for failing to report the presence of dissidents. A Bulawayo magistrate, Mr Gordon Geddes, heard that on August 9 a group of dissidents arrived at the village of the Rev Bhunu Madida (45) while a funeral was in progress. Mr Geddes rejected Mr Madida's plea in mitigation that he had not reported the group for fear of his life, because there had been many people at the funeral and it would have been impossible to single the clergyman out for having been responsible for reporting. The magistrate also noted that a week after the incident, security forces had "contacted" with dissidents at the village, something they would have been better prepared for had Mr Madida informed them.-- Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 83 p 13]

NO RESPONSE TO AMNESTY OFFER--Harare.--Zimbabwe security forces in the troubled Matabeleland province near the South African border have received no response to an amnesty offer to anti-government dissidents in the three months since the campaign began. A police aircraft leaflet drop over a large area covering the Antelope Mine, Kezi, Mphoengs and Mayobodo districts began in July after police in Kezi received an anonymous letter stating that dissidents, hostile to the government, were "fed up" with living in the bush. The SUNDAY MAIL reported at the weekend that "not a single one of them" has surrendered. The campaign was for dissidents "who wished to surrender", the newspaper quoted a spokesman as saying. Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 83 p 13]

NEWSMEN TO BE ALLOWED IN--The director of information, Comrade (John Tsinda), says the government is planning to arrange facility trips for foreign and local journalists in order to correct Zimbabwe's distorted image abroad. In an interview last night, Comrade (Tsinda) said the trips will include one of the official opening of the electrified (Dawuka)-to-Harare railway line. He said objective South African-based journalists will still be allowed to operate in Zimbabwe. Comrade (Tsinda) said although the Kadoma declaration banned all South African-based journalists from reporting in member countries, it has a provision where ministers of information can use their discretion and invite objective journalists. The Kadoma declaration was signed last month by frontline ministers of information. [Text] [MB030620 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Oct 83]

FERROCHROME PRODUCTION, SALES BALANCED--World prices for ferrochrome mined in Zimbabwe by Union Carbide, fell by 30% during the past 18 months. "At the same time," said the company's managing director, Mr L G Kimble, "costs of production have increased substantially, the biggest factors contributing to the increase being the cost of labour and electricity." A dramatic effect of the worldwide recession had been a decrease in the demand for ferrochrome and "as a result, the company was forced to idle one furnace 18 months ago. "And, even at the present four-furnace operating level, stockpiling of chrome ore and ferrochrome was necessary, creating severe liquidity problems." At present, Mr Kimble said production and sales were balanced. The position was being carefully watched and, as soon as the market warranted it, the idled fifth furnace would be recommissioned. "A sixth furnace awaits commissioning when this can be justified by market demand." Union Carbide Zimbabwe, as the Zimbabwe Mining and Smelting Company, operates chrome ore mines at Shurugwi, Lalpanzi and Mutorashanga. As Mopani Mines, the company operates small gold mines at Mashava, Shurugwi and Kwekwe. Despite recent and current difficulties, the company is still actively engaged in exploration as part of the on-going operations at both the chrome and gold mines. Exploration away from these mines has been curtailed until liquidity improves. Forecasting the company's future in Zimbabwe was difficult, said Mr Kimble, particularly in the light of the continuing recession. "I would expect that Zimasco's fifth furnace will be recommissioned early in 1984, with the sixth furnace following on, probably around mid 1985." He stressed, however: "Both these actions depend on the state of the ferrochrome market at that time." [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Sep 83 p 15]

PASSPORT PROBLEMS FOR NONRESIDENTS--Zimbabwean passport holders residing outside the country either permanently or even temporarily are finding great difficulty in having their passports renewed by Zimbabwe embassies abroad. They are not now being renewed automatically. In some cases renewals of expired Zimbabwe passports may be refused but, according to a spokesman for the Passport Office of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the passport holders may then appeal in writing. It is known that in some cases appeals against the non-renewal of Zimbabwe passports have been refused. A large number of appeals, particularly from holders of expired Zimbabwe passports who are residing in South Africa, are known to be

pending. The spokesman for the Passport Office said that all passport holders living outside Zimbabwe should submit applications for renewal of these documents to Zimbabwe embassies in foreign countries. "But these applications may be turned down by the Ministry's Administrative Department for various reasons," he said. Asked by a GAZETTE reporter if this applied only to Zimbabweans living in South Africa, the spokesman said: "No. It is not only for those in that country. It applies to everyone living outside Zimbabwe in countries where we are represented." The spokesman confirmed that this was a new ruling which came into force following a statement made in Parliament last month by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze. Speaking in the Assembly on July 6 the Minister said the Government would not accept responsibility for people born in this country who had taken permanent residence outside its borders. "Our policy in Government is that we do not issue travel documents to people domiciled outside the country," he said. He added that those who became stateless by choice should be prepared to face the consequences. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Aug 83 p 3]

BANDITS KILL THREE, ABDUCT ONE--Three people were killed at (Forrester) ranch, (Mvuwe), on Sunday evening when their vehicle was ambushed by five armed bandits. The deputy commissioner for police responsible for crime, Comrade (G. Mora), says the vehicle with five passengers was traveling towards (Gobeti) ranch, (Mvuwe), when it was stopped by five bandits. They ordered the occupants out of the car and shot at them, killing three and seriously injuring one of them. The fifth was abducted. In follow-up operations police killed three of the bandits and captured arms of war. A fourth bandit escaped with minor injuries, but the fifth was not accounted for. Police are appealing to the public in the (Mvuwe) area to report the presence of any armed stranger or a person seeking medical treatment for gunshot wounds. [Text] [MB110738 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Oct 83]

RADIO TRUTH ON U.S. AID--Reports from Washington say that President Reagan is about to reduce American aid to Zimbabwe by 15 percent. Mr Reagan has taken this step as a means of punishing Mugabe for refusing to condemn Russia for its shooting down of the South Korean airliner. While the sum of money involved is small in national terms, being only about 10 million dollars, it is the gesture itself that rings a clarion call. The signal to Mugabe should be loud and clear. America is growing increasingly fed up, and there is already a large anti-Zimbabwe lobby in Washington. Does Mugabe believe that the communist bloc will rush in with aid if America decides to suspend all loans and gifts? Even he cannot be that megalomaniac. [Text] [Station commentary] [MB071322 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 7 Oct 83]

CATTLE EXODUS FROM MATABELELAND--Gwanda. About 75 percent of the cattle from commercial farms in Matabeleland South will be moved to alternative feeding areas outside the province in a bid to avoid mass deaths as a result of the drought. According to the assistant provincial veterinary officer for Matabeleland South, Dr Denis Lampard, the areas most affected are Beitbridge district and West Nicholson where 60 000 cattle out of 90 000 had already been moved. Dr Lampard said Lemco, one of the largest ranching companies in the country, would move 50 000 cattle leaving only 15 000 on the ranches. He said the situation to the north of Gwanda was slightly better with some commercial farmers still having enough grass to sustain their cattle. Some cattle are, however, expected to be moved out from these commercial farms. In the communal areas, Dr Lampard said, the situation was "pathetic" with cattle dying helplessly at a minimum of 1 000 a month.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Sep 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/53

END